THE CITIZEN.

"Europe, not England, is the Mother Country of America."

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A GALLANT PATRIOT.

How Capt. John McClure, the Comrade of O'Neill Crowley, Drilled "the Boys" on the Mountain Side, and Fought for Ireland in '67.

When Defeated and Captured He and John E. Kelly Were Brought to Trial for High Treason and Sentenced To Be Hanged—Their Speeches.

The organizers of the Fenian movement had proceeded skilfully. In nearly every parish are some young men who, by their personal character and kindliness of heart, have endeared themselves to the people, and are looked up to as the natural leaders in every movement affecting the weal of the district. Such men were eagerly sought out by the Fenian leaders and enrolled in the National ranks. It was hoped that when the appeal to arms was issued if the organization failed to draw the weaker of the brotherhood into the field the bond of comradeship would succeed. Of such a class was Peter O'Neill Crowley, a well-to-do farmer of Ballymacoda, in the county Cork. He was strongly National in sympathies, bore a high character for sobriety and worth, and was popular with all classes. He imbibed his strong National principles from the lips of his mother's uncle, Father Peter O'Neill, who was flogged in Cork in 1798, and afterwards sentenced to transportation for life for alleged complicity in the rebellion, but who was released at the end of five years' incarceration. No wonder young Peter Crowley eagerly welcomed the Fenian movement, and prepared to do one man's part in the movement when the call to arms came

Early in February, 1867, a stranger under the name of Cronin visited the Crowleys at Ballymacoda. Crowley introduced him to his friends as a suitor for his sister's hand, and everywhere the dark-haired, squarely-built visitor was welcomed. He was 5 feet 7 inches in height, of reserved manners, and of soldierly appearance. He occasionally visited Cork, and the neighbors saw himself and Peter Crowley in long and earnest conversation when they walked abroad. Rumors that American officers were in the country to take charge of the rising were rife in the district, but no one seems to have suspected that Miss Crowley's supposed suitor was one of the most active and dangerous of them. It was not until the day before the rising that Capt. McClure dropped the assumed name of Cronin, and set about getting his men together. On the night of March 5 McClure and Crowley, at the head of a large body of badly armed men, captured the neigboring coastguard station at Knockadoon, seized the arms and took the officers prisoners. They were marched to Killeagh, where, by previous arrangement, they were to meet the Youghal men, under the command of John Edward Kelly, and the men from Midleton and Castlemartyr, under the command of Timothy Daly. The latter body of men did not arrive, and it afterwards transpired that Daly had been killed in an attack on the police in Castlemartyr. The main body of the insurgents, after considerable delay, then proceeded in the direction of the Tipperary mountains, but, as the ranks were gradually weakened by defection, McClure, who had been on active service in America, and knew what war meant, gave the order to disband. The few men from Ballymacoda, however, stuck to Crowley and McClure, and in defiles of the mountains, near Mitchelstown, waited impatiently for news of the rising in other parts. They little knew that the insurrection had ended on the night of its birth.

The authorities, who had got information of the rebels' whereabouts, sent out a large body of soldiers and police to arrest them, and it was not until twenty-six days after the outbreak that Crowley, McClure and Kelly were brought to bay in Kilclooney Wood, about eight miles from Mitchelstown. The wood was completely surrounded in the grey dawn of the morning, and the three hunted rebels, without hope of escape, determined to sell their liberty dearly. As the daylight began to penetrate to the shaded recesses of the wood the soldiers gradually closed in on the rebels' hiding place. Suddenly a private soldier named Pye spied the three men moving slowly among the trees, and, calling on them to halt, he raised his rifle and fired. Soon bullets rained into the wood from the soldiery, and the three outlaws replied with a sharp, well-sustained fire as they were driven from tree to tree. At length Crowley's right hand was shattered by a bullet, and as the police were hemming them in in the rear they determined to make a dash for liberty. Crowley and McClure left cover and ran rapidly down the slope to a little river that skirted the base of the wood, Kelly remaining in the wood, and moving along under shelter of a hedge. Before Crowley could reach the river he received another bullet wound, and, gaining the bank, tumbled into the waters below mortally wounded. McClure, after attempting to snap his pistol in the resident magistrate's face, was arrested, as was also Kelly. Crowley only survived a few hours.

Capt. John McClure was born in the State of New York, his parents being both Irish. When only 17 years of age he ran away from home and joined the New York cavalry in the height of the American civil war. He sailed for Ireland in 1866, and was appointed to the command of the revolutionary movement in the Midleton district. His companion, Kelly, was a native of Kinsale, and his parents emigrated to America when he was but 2 years old. He was a printer by trade. On joining the Fenian brotherhood in 1860 he made himself proficient in the use of arms, and was appointed military instructor to the national forces in Boston. He returned to Ireland in 1861, and lived mostly in Cork, instructing his colleagues in conspiracy in the military knowledge necessary to their undertaking. He worked for some time at his trade on the staff of the Irish People newspaper, and was employed on the Cork Herald when the outbreak occurred. They were brought to trial at Cork on May 21, 1867, and, after some days' trial, McClure pleaded guilty, and the usual verdict was brought in in Keily's case. Before sentence McClure spoke as follows:

"My lords, In answer to the question as to why the sentence of the court should not now be passed upon me, I would desire to make a few remarks in relation to my late exertions in behalf of the suffering people of this country, in aiding them in their earnest endeavors to attain the independence of their native land. Although not born upon the soil of Ireland, my parents were, and from history, and tradition, and fireside relations, I became conversant with the country's history from my earliest childhood, and as the human race will ever possess these God-like qualities which inspire mankind with sympathy for the suffering, a desire to aid poor Ireland to rise from her moral degradation took possession of me. I do not now wish to say to what I assign the failure of that enterprise with which are associated my well-meant acts for this persecuted land. I feel fully satisfied of the righteousness of my every act in connection with the late revolutionary movement in this country, being actuated by a holy desire to assist in the emancipation of an enslaved and generous people. I derive more pleasure from having done the act than from any other event that has occurred to me during my eventful but youthful life. I wish it to be distinctly understood here, standing as I do, perhaps, on the brink of an early grave, that I am not actuated by ter or freebooter, and that I had no personal object or inclination to gain anything in coming to this country. I came solely through love of Ireland and sympathy for her people. If I have forfeited my life, I am ready to abide the issue. If my exertions on behalf of a distressed people be a crime, I am willing to pay the penalty, knowing, as I do, that what I have done was in behalf of a people whose cause is just—a people who will appreciate and honor a man, although he may not be a countryman of their own—still a man who is willing to suffer in defense of that divine, that American principle—the right of self-government. I would wish to tender to my learned and eloquent counsel, Mr. Heron and Mr. Waters, and to my solicitor, Mr. Collins, my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the able manner in which they have conducted my defense. And now, my lords, I trust I will meet in a becoming manner the penalty which it is now the duty of your lordship to pronounce upon me. I have nothing more to say."

Kelly, on being questioned in the usual way, replied:

"My lords, the novelty of my situation will plead for any want of fluency on my part; and I beg your lordships' indulgence if I am unnecessarily tedious. I have to thank the gentlemen of the jury for their recommendation, which I know was well meant; but knowing, as I do, what that mercy will be, I heartily wish that recommendation will not be received. Why should I feel regret? What is death? The act of passing from this life into the next. I trust that God will pardon me my sins, and that I will have no cause to fear entering into the presence of the ever-living and Most Merciful Father. I don't recollect in my life ever having done anything with a deliberately bad intention. In my late conduct I do not see anything for regret. Why then, I say, should I feel regret? I leave the dread of death to such wretches as Corydon and Massey—Corydon—a name once so suggestive of sweetness and peace—now the representative of a loathsome monster. If there be anything that can sink that man, Corydon, lower in the scales of degradation, it is ——"

The Chief Justice—"We cannot listen to any imputation on persons who were examined as witnesses. Strictly speaking, you are only to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you; at the same time we are very unwilling to hold a very strict hand, but we cannot allow imputations to be made on third persons, witnesses or others, who have come forward in this trial."

Prisoner—"Well, my lord, I will answer as well as I can the question put to me. The Irish people through every generation ever since England has obtained a footing in Ireland, have protested against the occupation of our native soil by the English. Surely that is answer enough why sentence of death should not be passed upon me. In the part I have taken in the late insurrection, I feel conscious that I was doing right. Next to serving his Creator, I believe it is a man's solemn duty to serve his country. My lords, I have nothing more to say, except to quote the words of the sacred psalmist, in which you will understand that I speak of my country as he speaks of his—'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand be forgotten. Let my tongue cleave to my jaws if I do not remember thee, if I make not Jerusalem the beginning of my joy. Remember, O Lord, the children of Edom in the day of Jerusalem; who say, raze, raze it, even to the foundation thereof. O daughter of Babylon, miserable: blessed be he who shall repay thee thy payment which thou hast paid us.' In conclusion, my lords, I wish to give my thanks to my attorney, Mr. Collins, for his untiring exertions, and also to my counsel, Mr. Heron, for his able defense, and to Mr. Waters."

They were sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered, but in neither case was the sentence carried out. The American government interfered on behalf of McClure, who was released, while Kelly, whose sentence was changed to one of penal servitude for life, was set at liberty after some years' imprisonment.—Irish Weekly Independent.

THAT DANGEROUS CLASS.

"The workingmen are a dangerous class,"
Cries the capitalistic press;
"An ignorant mob," is the toiling mass,
With no right to see redress,
A dollar a day is sufficient pay
To keep them in clothes and bread;
And if they attempt to have their say
We'll give them a diet of lead.

A dangerous class, do I hear you say,
The men who delve and toil?
The miner who sees not the light of day,
And the man who tills the soil?
A dangerous class? And if so, why?
Come, answer if you can;
Is it just that you should thus decry
The fame of your fellow-man?

See the brave and fearless engineer
Guiding the midnight train
Tho' he knows that danger is ever near,
His nerves must bear the strain.
Firmly grasping his throttle bar,
With eye along the rails,
He speeds his train on the journey far
With a courage that never fails.

And if, perchance, the swollen stream
Has swept the bridge away,
Or on the curve he meets the gleam
Of a headlight gone astray,
He sets the brakes, and danger braves,
And with his latest breath
He laughs at fate if he only saves
His passengers from death.

A "dangerous man" is the brakeman, too,
As he stands on the icy deck,
Keeping his vigils the long night through
To save from the dreadful wreck
The millions intrusted in his care;
While the owners, snug and warm,
Think not of his toil and meagre fare,
As he bides the pelting storm.

And the farmer, too, is a "dangerous man"
As he toils from morn till night—
To earn and save whate'er he can—
Tho' his burden is never light.
And they who build the mar s of trade,
Where the city rears its domes,
The men who toil with pick and spade
And rear the palatial homes.

Down with this slander, base and vile,
Against the sons of toil!
And down with those who seek by guile
Their liberties to spoil!
Rouse, Labor! from your lethargy
And make your armor bright;
And let your watchword ever be
Truth, Liberty and Right!

—C. W. Stewart, in Kansas Commoner.

PERSONAL.

Maj. W. C. McClure and Capt. William Buckley, of this city, sailed from Queenstown for the United States on the 27th ult.

Mr. M. W. Murphy, of the wholesale firm of Delaney & Murphy, returned with his family from a lengthy European tour last Saturday evening. He had a most enjoyable trip through France, Italy and other countries of the Continent, and speaks in glowing terms of his experiences. Notwithstanding, he confessed to a feeling of satisfaction at finding American soil under his feet once more.

The Gaelic Class.

On Sunday, Sept. 6, the Gaelic class will resume their studies in the City Clerk's office, Room 119, City Hall. A full attendance of active members is expected. An invitation is extended to all who have at any time been members to join again and resume their studies. New members, both ladies and gentlemen, will be received and classes formed under competent teachers. There are no dues or expense whatever, except for books, which can be procured at the class room at a very low price. The class will be presented on Sunday with a copy of O'Leilly's English-Irish Dictionary by a member of the class.

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LORD EDWARD.

A Romance of His Stirring Career Published in England and Dedicated to William E. Gladstone, With an Exaggerated Eulogy of That Statesman.

The "Gallant and Seditious Geraldine" Who Fought Against Liberty in America and For It In Ireland.

This romance is "dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, the best English friend Ireland ever had." The romance deals with political personages, yet it cannot be called in the drier sense of the word, a political story. It is full of love and lovers' quarrels and lovers' reconciliations, and it closes on the happy married lives of the two couples who interest us most in the book. Of course the dark background of the picture is the social and political condition of Ireland just before the outbreak of the rebellion of 1798. By a somewhat curious, but, we think, a really artistic resolve, the author brings his story to an end while Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Pamela, his wife, are in the happy early years of their marriage, and before the political troubles came which brought him, still young, to a terrible death.

Lord Edward is certainly one of the most attractive figures in modern history. Mr. Bodkin quotes from an enthusiastic passage in one of Lord Byron's letters: "What a noble fellow was Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and what a romantic and singular history his was! If it were not too near our own time, it would make the finest subject in the world for an historical novel." As a matter of fact, everyone who came near to Lord Edward Fitzgerald was compelled to admire his chivalry, his courage, his unselfishness, his sunny temperament, the sweetness of his nature. The author tells us in a short preface that history supplies the most romantic part of his romance. "The main incidents of Lord Edward Fitzgerald's marvelous career as herein set down, his stirring adventures in the American War of Independence, even his adoption into the Indian tribe of the Great Bear, are absolutely true. For the rest, though some liberties have been taken with the dates, the pictures of Ireland's condition under the Penal Laws are painted from life." They are painted, we feel bound to add, without the slightest attempt at exaggeration of color. The author's tone is singularly moderate throughout, and while, of course, his full, frank sympathies are given to his countrymen, he never once falls into the mistake of confounding the English government of the time with the English people. Mr. Bodkin, of course, knows England and the English parliament, and has no inclination whatever to do injustice to either, and indeed there is nothing of the "tyrant Saxon" vein in this interesting story.

The narrative opens with a spirited duel on horseback, a description animated and vigorous enough for Mr. Stanley Weyman himself, between Lord Edward Fitzgerald and one of the soldiers of the American army, then engaged in the War of Independence. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, it is hardly necessary to say, began his career as an officer in the English army. It was, strangely enough, during the American war, and while he was fighting gallantly against the Americans, that through intercourse with countrymen of his, who were serving in what was called the rebel cause, there was first quickened in him a sense of the condition and the misgovernment of his own island. Let us have a good look at him while we may, for he is worth looking at. He has scarcely crossed the line that parts the boy from the man. The figure, though slight, is agile, and graceful as a leopard's. The brown hair and long silken lashes are like a girl's. But the quick-glancing grey eyes and resolute lips speak the alert courage of a man. It is a face to turn and gaze at. He seems rather a knight of the old days in quest of adventure than the modern officer whose trade is to kill or be killed for hire. The American soldiers were a strange contrast to the brilliant young officer. They were clad in coarse grey uniform and armed to the teeth—men meant for use, not show. The early part of the book tells of the adventures and experiences of Lord Edward in America, and we return for a while, much later on, to some of the scenes amid which the story opens. Meanwhile Lord Edward goes back to Dublin.

The gallant and noble young soldier fresh from the wars speedily became a lion in Dublin society. He was a gay young lion, and the bright Dianas of the Irish capital hunted him gaily. The life he led was delightful—it was delirious. Youth and wit and beauty filled the gay Irish capital at the time. In the brilliant debates of the house of commons he heard from the inspired lips of Henry Grattan the thrilling eloquence of freedom which has reverberated through a hundred years, and which even then stirred the crowd of brilliant selfish place-hunters who thronged the benches with something like generous emotion. Lord Edward entered frankly into the social life of the brilliant capital, where wit and wine flowed with equal freedom; where Curran night after night spread the intellectual feast with the careless, lavish generosity of wealth that was without limit. The colored light of sparkling fancy played on all things in that bright society changing them from what they were and showing them by turns fantastic, splendid or grotesque as the whim of the magician changed. At the theatres there were actors whose skill reached to the height of genius.

This part of the story, like most other parts of the story, is full of incident, adventure and excitement. We have duels to the death, some of them described with a skill which thrills the reader. We have trials in Irish courts of law—one of them, in especial, towards the end of the book, so curious and unprecedented in the issue before the jury, that we have no doubt it is taken from actual history:

"Mr. Curran," broke in his lordship impatiently, when he recovered a little from his astonishment, "I fancy you take me for a fool."

"That, my lord," retorted Curran sweetly, "is an obiter dictum, which however creditable to your lordship's discrimination, has no bearing on the case before the court. As I was saying the first wife was dead before the second wife was married"—

"Don't talk nonsense," interrupted his lordship rudely. "It has been conclusively proved by your own witnesses that the first wife was living when the second wife, as you call her, was married."

"Your lordship will pardon me"—

"The first wife died at 12 (noon)," his lordship went on without heeding him. "The second marriage took place at 11 on the forenoon of the same day."

"Precisely," assented Curran blandly.

"I am glad you have come to your senses," snarled his lordship. "A man cannot, legally at least, have two wives at the same time. You admit the first was living when he purported to marry the second. I therefore direct"—

"Not quite," broke in Curran again. "Your lordship," he went on, while the lord chief justice lay back on the bench speechless at his audacity—"your lordship forgets to take judicial cognizance of the fact that the earth goes round the sun. This trifling circumstance has, as I will show you, a curious bearing on the case."

He drew his watch from his pocket as he spoke.

"It is now a quarter to six by the correct Dublin time," he said, "but the correct time in New York is precisely thirty-five past one. The solar system has not altered since the date of Sir Valentine Blake's second marriage. When it was twelve in Dublin, it was only twenty minutes past seven in New York. On the admitted evidence in the case, his first wife was at least three hours and forty minutes dead when he married the mother of my client. I demand your lordship's direction for the plaintiff."

There was no help for it: Curran won the case. It is only fair to say that this trial is not a mere incident brought in for its own curious sake, but is made to be an indispensable part of the whole story. We get a glimpse of Pitt and of other famous public men in these pages, and they seem living as we see them. The romance has its villain, too, and that villain is about as villainous as they make.—London Daily News.

HOW THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT SPENDS HIS SALARY.

The New York correspondent of the London Daily Mail writes: The President of the United States is, in Yankee parlance, a fat job. The salary in round numbers for the four years amounts to £40,000, and the White House and lots of perquisites are thrown in in addition. Think what £10,000 a year means. And this money is sure. The cash is always ready for the president, and the treasury bank never bursts. The salary, however, is less than two-thirds of what the president gets. For this year congress is asked to appropriate £13,000 to run the white house.

The president pays no rent. His fuel and light cost him nothing. He does not even pay for his own newspapers, and as for stationery, he has the finest that the world can produce, and there is a shorthand writer always at hand to save him from writing letters himself. He has a half-dozen watch dogs to keep the crowd away from him. His private secretary receives £1,000 a year, and the man who sits outside his office door to open and close it gets a salary of £400. He has men to read the papers for him. He has a telegraph operator and a telegraph instrument in the white house, and Uncle Sam pays his telegraph bills. He seldom if ever buys a postage stamp, and the thousand and one little incidentals that eat out the heart of the ordinary man's salary are paid for him. He pays no rent for his stables, and congress gives him some money to keep them up. The amount that is asked for this year is £2,000, and this includes stationery, reading matter, and the caring for the president's horses, harness and carriages.

A great fuss is made about the social expenses of the white house. I venture to say that President Cleveland does not pay more than £1,000 a year for his state dinners, and I would not be surprised to know that he saved £5,000 a year out of his salary. Think of it. His four state receptions are practically free entertainments. The Marine band, paid by the government, furnishes the music. The flowers come from the white house conservatory and the public gardens, and the police aid the servants in taking care of the crowd. There is no food of any kind offered, and it is mighty hard to get a drink of anything, even water, on such an occasion. The whole entertainment consists of a handshake, and if you are especially favored, a smile, and handshakes and smiles are cheap.

And then there are lots of things that go with the white house. Among its servants there is usually a good barber, who shaves the president and cuts his hair without charge. There is a billiard room in one corner of the executive mansion where Grover Cleveland can go and handle the cue without it costing him a cent. The kitchens have all the latest improvements, and the government pays the white house steward, who attends to the marketing, about £500 a year. The cooking utensils are of copper, and one of the cooking stoves is so large that you could roast an ox whole upon it. The dishes used by the president are of the finest china, and of the most beautiful cut glass. Many of them were made especially for the white house. Few people have any idea of the number of presents that come to the white house. Cleveland was over-loaded with them while he was a candidate, and at the time of his marriage, they came almost by the wagon load. The president will not receive things of actual value, but he can take eatables and drinkables. Among other things that I remember his receiving were a barrel of fine old brandy from Southern California, and cases of wine from different parts of the country. Every Thanksgiving he has turkeys sent him from Rhode Island, those sent last year being so large that the white house family could not eat them. Then there are other kinds of fancy eatables, which come from admirers in different localities, and it is safe to say that the best of everything, or a sample of it, finds its way into the white house. Among Harrison's presents was a large quantity of Ceylon tea. Andrew Johnson had presents of whisky and Scuppernong wine, and both Jackson and Jefferson had presents of cheeses of the size of a hogshead.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELLEN O'CONNOR.

A remarkable Irish lady passed away in this city on Tuesday afternoon in the person of Mrs. Ellen O'Connor, nee O'Donoghue, who breathed her last at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Catherine O'Dea, No. 650 Centre avenue. She was born in Valencia, county Kerry, in 1809, and was, therefore in her 87th year. Mrs. O'Connor had resided in Chicago since 1854, and was the mother of nine children, seven of whom survive her. These are Thomas and [illegible] the latter [illegible] the best known and most patriotic Irish-Americans in Chicago—Mrs. Mary Weber, Mrs. Hanora Sullivan, Mrs. Johanna Murphy, Mrs. Margaret Clellem and Mrs. Catherine O'Dea. James O'Connor, husband of the deceased lady, died in this city on Jan. 1, 1869, in the 74th year of his age. Mrs. O'Connor was so intensely national in her Irish sentiments that she almost invariably spoke to her children in the ancient Gaelic tongue, and she retained a vivid interest in Ireland's struggle for independence up to the last moment of her existence. The section of Munster in which she was born is, perhaps, the most purely Celtic in all Ireland. It is, besides, a land of heroic history, where many a gallant battle for Irish liberty was fought by the O'Sullivans, the McGeoghegans and the Geraldines, not to mention other illustrious families. In that portion of Kerry, in the reign of Elizabeth, the great Earl perished,

Where Desmond's tall clansmen spread banners of pride,
And rushed to the battle and gloriously died.

Ever, through the growing mist of years, the patriotic old lady's eyes could see, in fancy, the matchless cliffs and inlets of her native coast, and hear the Atlantic break in thunder against the jutting capes of the Kerry highlands. She had many memories of the great Daniel O'Connell, once "Kerry's pride and Ireland's glory," and her devotion to the venerable faith of her fathers went hand in hand with her devotion to Ireland.

The funeral, which was an exceptionally large one, occurred at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, from the residence to the Sacred Heart church, Nineteenth and Johnson streets, where solemn requiem mass was celebrated, and thence by cars, via the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, to Calvary cemetery. The pallbearers were the eight stalwart grandsons of Mrs. O'Connor, Messrs. James T. O'Connor, James Murphy, Michael O'Dea, John O'Dea, Hugh Clellem, George Clellem, John Weber and James Weber. Requiescat in pace.

MR. P. J. CONDON.

Mr. Patrick J. Condon died at his residence, No. 4025 South Halsted street, after a protracted and painful illness, on the 28th ult. He was in his 43d year, and was born in Newcastle West, county Limerick, one of the most prosperous towns in the south of Ireland. His father was an extensive farmer, and was well known as a man of affairs in Limerick city, and the county at large. Two brothers and many other near relatives, including Mr. Michael Condon, a valued employe of the Board of Education, reside in Chicago. Deceased leaves to mourn their great loss a widow and five children. The funeral occurred from the house to St. Gabriel's church last Monday morning, and was numerously attended by Mr. Condon's many life-long friends and their families. The interment was at Mount Olivet. May he rest in peace.

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ST. PAUL IS EN FETE.

ARRAYED IN GALA DRESS IN HONOR OF THE VETS.

"They Are Passing Away," the Men Who Shot Rebellion to Death in 1861-5—Parade This Year Expected to Include About 30,000 Boys in Blue.

St. Paul, Sept. 1.—With each recurring year the numbers of the veterans of the rebellion grow less, but the passage of years does not dim the recollections of those days when they went to the

COLONEL IVAN N. WALKER.

rescue of their country, and they annually love to gather and renew their acquaintance and again recall the incidents of those exciting days. So while the annual encampments bring together a smaller number of marching veterans and an increasing army of those who must watch the parade of their comrades from the chairs placed for them along the line of march, the interest taken in these events does not in any way decline, and the wave of patriotism that accompanies the old veterans gives a wholesome lesson to the younger generation which has grown up since the days when these old men, once young, became heroes.

The Parade Grows Smaller Each Year.

The number of visitors seems nowise reduced from most of the previous encampments, although the veterans in line in tomorrow's parade will be much smaller than for some years. High-water mark was reached at Washington, and the number of marching veterans has gradually gone down. This year there will be not to exceed 30,000 men in line, but the children and children's children of the old soldiers are in the city and still coming in hourly increasing numbers. Last night the city was full, and still they come. There is room for all, and all have been promptly cared for as they arrived.

Tenting on a New Camp Ground.

At the end of the Selby avenue cable line, at Camp Mason, 2,000 old soldiers last night slept under canvas roofs again, and renewed the feeling of the old days when there was no other [illegible] and sometimes even one of [illegible] the tents for the veterans there were a large number of tents that had been assigned to those who came with their families and wanted to live in tents. Adjutant General Muehlenberg is in charge of the camp, which is guarded by a militia tachment of the state militia and the "veterans" were registered and assigned to quarters as fast as they arrived. All over town the houses had been thrown open and the hotels were filled with those who had come to witness the big gathering of old soldiers

But One of Feature Yesterday.

There was nothing in the programme for the day besides the reception of Commander-in-Chief Walker and staff, which was formal but very simple, and consisted in the escorting of the party to its headquarters. It included Commander-in-Chief Walker and Adjutant General Irving Robbins, of Indianapolis; General A. J. Burbank, quartermaster general, and Colonel H. S. Dietrich, chief of staff, of Chicago; Captain William H. Armstrong, member executive committee, Indianapolis; Captain J. L. Bennet, assistant adjutant general, Chicago; Captain D. T. Allen, member of staff, Frankfort, Ind.; General Sam C. Compton, Indianapolis, quartermaster general of Indiana; William H. Ketcham, delegate-at-large, Indianapolis; Colonel Richard M. Smock, assistant adjutant general, state of Indiana, Indianapolis. H. A. Root, alternate-at-large, Michigan City, Ind.; Captain T. J. Charlton, delegate, Plainfield, Ind.; Sam T. Lang and J. I. Nelson, of Indianapolis, and J. B. Essington, of Noblesville, Ind. Mrs. Walker and several other ladies accompanied the party.

RECEPTIONS AND ILLUMINATION.

Mrs. Logan in the Receiving Line—Candidates for Chief—Next Location.

General Daniel Sickles, of New York, hero of Gettysburg, arrived during the afternoon with his party. Last night the citizens' committee gave a reception in honor of Commander-in-Chief Walker and party at the Ryan hotel, which was appropriately decorated for the encampment, the parlors being thrown open to the general public. The immediate receiving party consisted of General Walker and wife; their daughter, Mrs. Sharp; Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of the famous warrior and statesman; Miss Dietrich, daughter of the chief of staff, and Layton Walker, son of the commander-in-chief.

The reception was entirely informal. A second reception was given at the capitol by the Minnesota department of the Women's Relief Corps to the national officers of that organization, and this also was largely attended. The illumination of the city was on a grand scale. Summit avenue and Sixth street, which comprise the line of march for the parades, for a distance of more than a mile and a half were brilliantly lighted and were crowded with people, no teams being allowed. This morning the [illegible] parade started at 10 o'clock and is a brilliant feature. The line of march is crowded with cheering people.

It seems to become more evident that the next encampment may go to Buffalo, N. Y. That city was in the race last year and its handsome action at that time has great influence now. There are other candidates however, and active ones. Denver is still after the prize, although the Colorado delegates have not arrived and the latest aspirant—and a live one—is the big Illinois metropolis, the statement being made that Chicago is actively working for the next encampment. Baltimore is also in the field.

Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade is being urged for commander-in-chief, his friends making the plea that he is the first naval officer to be pushed for the place. John C. Lincoln, of New Hampshire; Charles L. Bellou, of Providence; Major T. S. Clarkson, of Omaha, and General Givens, of Iowa, are the other leading candidates for the place. Three New York past commanders—John C. Shotts, of Yonkers; Ira M. Hedges, of Haverstraw, and J. I. Sayles, of Rome—are placed among the possibilities, but the New York delegation will do nothing to prevent Buffalo's success.

MILD BOLT OF LIGHTNING

Strikes and Destroys by Fire the Iowa Institute for Feeble-Minded.

Glenwood, Aug. 31.—Fire caused by a bolt of lightning Saturday destroyed the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. There were 100 children in the building, but all were gotten out safely. The loss is $150,000. So little force was exerted by the passage of electrical fluid through the building that it was not for nearly twenty minutes after the lightning struck the building that the fire was discovered. The fire burned slowly, eating its way from the cupola downward. It was this fact, together with the lack of tall ladders and sufficient water presure, that prevented the Glenwood fire department from saving the building.

Two or three hours after the fire started a portion of the Council Bluffs department arrived, but too late to be of much service. The institution is one of the largest of its kind in the west. It had an attendance of about 500 inmates during the greater part of the year. Of the 100 inmates when the fire occurred fifty were asleep.

SITUATION AT ONTONAGON.

Order Restored but the People Are in Need of Something to Eat.

Milwaukee, Aug. 31.—Quartermaster General Zwietusch, of the Wisconsin National Guard, who went to Ontonagon, Mich., with tents and other supplies for the 2,000 people made homeless by the fire last week, has returned from the burned town. His statement bears out fully all that has been told of the destructiveness of the fire and the want and suffering that resulted. People are living in tents, sleeping under the forest trees, or in hastily constructed "shacks." The supply of food on hand will last two days.

There are no cooking stoves in the town with which to prepare food, and it must be cooked in open air fires or eaten as it is sent by relief committees. Quiet has been fully restored by the city marshal and a large force of assistants, aided by the relief committee, and there will be no necessity of calling out troops. Hundreds of people are leaving for other towns as rapidly as they can secure transportation. The county records in the court house vault were all destroyed.

GREAT DRY GOODS HOUSE FAILS.

The One A. T. Stewart Established and Which Made Him Rich.

New York, Aug. 27.—Hilton, Hughes & Co., the successors of A. T. Stewart & Co., have assigned. The brief announcement means that one of the most extensive dry goods firms in the world has failed. Among the banks in Wall street the failure is regarded as due to a gradual decline in business. The firm's credit for the last five years has been badly impaired and it is understood that very little if any of the firm's single-name paper is out. The firm has been taking stock for several weeks past and recently was understood to have received about $750,000, which has been used in reducing the liabilities of the firm. It is reported that Siegel, Cooper & Co. will take over the stock of Hilton, Hughes & Co.

Pythians at Minneapolis.

Mineapolis, Sept. 1.—A thousand members of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, were in their quarters at Camp Yale in this city last evening. About 3,500 members of the military branch of the order are expected, and will find ample provision for their entertainment upon their arrival. So far the Pythians in the city represent principally the Minnesota divisions, and some from Wisconsin and the Dakotas. Camp Yale is situated within a half mile of the downtown center of retail trade, and within a few hundred yards of Loring park, one of the prettiest city parks in the northwest. The camp contains 900 tents of the regulation wall an dhospital sizes used by the regular army.

Accident to an Aeronaut.

Denver, Sept. 1.—Ivy Baldwin, the well-known balloonist, was seriously hurt by falling from his balloon Sunday afternoon. Baldwin has been making weekly ascensions and parachute jumps at Elitch's gardens and Sunday the wind carried him into a tree in the gardens. His arm was broken and he could not retain his hold on the bar. He fell about eighty feet. His right arm was broken in two places, his shoulder dislocated and he was badly bruised about the head. It is believed that he will recover.

"El" Road Given a Receiver.

New York, Sept. 1.—The Kings County Elevated company, operating in Brooklyn, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. General Jourdan, president of the company, was named as receiver. The petitioners aver that it is a friendly action brought for the purpose of adjusting the affairs and protecting the interest of the stockholders. Poor business, due to the trolley system, is given as one of the reasons. The capital of the company is $1,750,000. The road was constructed at a cost of $4,304,503.

One Railway Absorbs Another.

Waterloo, Ia., Aug. 28.—Papers were filed here yesterday transferring the Cedar Falls and Minnesota railroad to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad company. A trust deed was executed to the United States Trust company, of New York, for $4,375,000. The line is seventy nine miles long and extends from Waterloo to Lyle, Minn. It was sold under foreclosure.

Slight Frost in Iowa.

Waterloo, Aug. 28.—A slight frost was noticeable in low exposed places of this section yesterday morning. No damage resulted.

M'KINLEY ACCEPTS.

HE BEGINS HIS LETTER WITH FREE SILVER

To Which He Is Unalterably Opposed, and Says Protection Is of Supreme Importance—Brief Notes of the Gold Democratic Conventions.

Canton, O., Aug. 27.—Major McKinley's letter of acceptance was issued yesterday. It is a plain, practical and strong presentation of the principal issues of the pending campaign from a Republican standpoint, of easy comprehension by all readers. It is devoted principally to the discussion of what he considers the three great questions of the campaign—honest money, protection and reciprocity. About one-third—the first—of the message is devoted to a consideration of the free silver question. He announces that he is unalterably opposed to any such policy.

Proposes no New Policy.

He holds that the Republican position in the pending campaign is no "new departure," but that its proposition to maintain gold and silver coin at a parity has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since in 1878. He says it has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put the United States on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independant free coinage. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

No Classes in This Country.

He says that the farmers and laborers would suffer most by the adoption of free silver. The silver question, in his judgment, is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. He considers the declaration of the Democratic and People's parties for unlimited, irredeemable paper money as a most serious menace to our financial standing and credit. He condems as "in the highest degree reprehensible" all efforts to array class against class, "the classess against the masses," section against section, labor against capital, "the poor against the rich," or interest against interest.

He considers protection as an issue of supreme importance and observe that while "theperil of free silver is a menace to be feared, we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one he would avert, the other correct. He recommends the immediate restoration by congress of the reciprocity sections of the tariff law of 1896 with much amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. He discussed foreign immigration briefly and favors legislation that will prevent the coming here of all who "make war upon our institutions," or profit by public disguiet and turmoil. He favors liberal pensions for the soldiers and sailors, and no steps backward in civil service reform.

CONVENTION DOINGS SUMMARIZED.

Gold Standard Democrats Continue to Name Their Delegations.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—The political convention is a daily ocurrence these days and following is given what happened in that line yesterday: At Saratoga, N. Y., the Republican state convention was brought to a close by the nomination of Frank S. Black of Troy for governor, T. L. Woodruff of Brooklyn for lieutenant governor and I. C. Vann of Syracuse for appeal court judge.

At Milwaukee the convention of Republican clubs elected D. D. Woodmansee, of Ohio, president of the league on a very close vote. Detroit was chosen for the next place of meeting. M. J. Dowling, of Illinois, was elected secretary. The convention came to an end last night with a rousing meeting at which speeches were made by several popular speakers.

At Bay City, Mich., the tripartite fusion was accomplished, the new party being called the "Democratic People's Union Silver party. Later the Populists and Silver men met in convention and nominated a state ticket as follows: Governor, Charles R. Sligh (Republican silver), Grand Rapids; lieutenant governor, Justin R. Whiting, St. Clair; treasurer, Otto E. Karste, Ironwood; auditor, Alfred E Cole, Fowlerville; attorney general, Alfred J. Murphy, Detroit.

The Iowa gold Democracy met at Des Moines and chose delegates to Indianapolis.

At Milwaukee the Wisconsin gold Democrats concluded not to name a state ticket at this time, but selected delegates to the Indianapolis convention. Vilas made the speech of the meeting.

The convention of gold Democrats at St. Louis yesterday adopted a platform indorsing President Cleveland's administration and the Democratic platform of 1892 and protesting against a currency which would ruin the country, at the same time favoring the use of both gold and silver by international agreement. Twenty-two delegates to the Indianapolis convention were named. A full state ticket will be nominated today.

Secretary Morton positively refuses to allow his name to be presented to the Indianapolis "sound money" convention as the candidate of the Nebraska delegation for president on the national "sound money" ticket. Among some of the Nebraska delegates Henry Watterson is strongly spoken of for president.

The two wings of the Idaho Republicans met in separate conventions at Boise yesterday and effected permanent organizations. It is believed that they will nominate ex-Congressman Sweet for governor.

Thomas Updegraff was nominated by acclamation as his own successor as congressman from the Fourth Iowa district.

Two hundred and fifty school teachers of Stark county, O., visited Major McKinley at Canton and felicitous speeches were exchanged.

Maryland gold Democrats met at Baltimore and selected a delegation to attend the Indianapolis convention.

Michigan gold Democrats nominated a a full state ticket and electors and sent a full set of delegates to the Indianapolis convention, Sept. 2. The ticket is: Governor, Rufus Sprague, Greenville; lieutenant governor, A. B. Eldridge, Marquette; secretary of state, L. L. Boice St. Clair; treasurer, Wilder D. Stevens, Grand Rapids; auditor, Irving W. Conkey Berrien; land commissioner, A. M Tucker, Jackson; attorney general, Cyrus E. Lothrop, Detroit; superintendent of public instruction, William Heap, Muskegon; member of board of education, John S. Taggart, Shiawassee.

1896	September.					1896
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

LI HUNG CHANG SEES CLEVELAND.

Complimentary Addresses Exchanged — A Banquet to the Celestial.

New York, Aug. 31.—Li Hung Chang, the distinguished Chinaman, was received by the president Saturday at the residence of William E. Whitney. Li was introduced to President Cleveland and then addressed him in words of friendship, compliment and courtesy, to which the president responded in similar terms.

Saturday night seventy ex-ministers to China gave the Chinese guest a banquet. He could not appreciate the dishes set before him, so he was given some Chinese dishes which he ate with a relish. He proposed one toast, saying: "Lift up your glasses and drink to the health of our old-time friends." He stipulated for a stay of only forty minutes and retired at the end of that time amid cheers.

Li Hung Chang spent yesterday quietly at the Waldorf. In the morning he received his old friend Colonel Foster, and afterwards a delegation of Mott street merchants paid their respects to the viceroy. In the afternoon Li Hung Chang visited Grant's tomb, on which he laid a wreath of flowers, winding up the day by a visit to the house of Col. Fred D. Grant, where he had tea and remained for an hour.

Harrison Speaks at New York.

New York, Aug. 28.—With the words of McKinley's letter of acceptance on nearly every tongue, ex-President Benjamin Harrison acted as the eastern proxy of the Republican candidate last night and "struck the keynote" of the eastern campaign in a careful speech to 5,000 people. Half as many people as composed the audience were denied admittance because of the lack of room. The enthusiasm was great and the points of the speaker were received with hearty applause. The audience was a distinguished one and displayed its patriotism in every possible way. Indeed, the vast audience arose and sang the national anthem with ardor when the band played "America." The decorations of the auditorium were entirely of the American colors. Flags were in many hands.

Bombarded the Palace.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The State department has received the following cablegram from Consul Dorsey Mohun at Zanzibar: "Khalid Bin Bargash, refusing to surrender, the palace was bombarded by the English fleet at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and totally destroyed. Many were killed. The Khalid took refuge in the German consulate.

[The Sultan of Zanzibar died Tuesday and Said Kahlid usurped authority at once and seized the palace. The sultanate is under British protection.]

Horrible Tragedy.

Kansas City, Aug. 29.—The most horrible tragedy in recent Kansas City history was discovered yesterday at the home of W. C. Green, traveling passenger agent of the "Big Four" railway, who was at the time absent from the city on duty. The tragedy was the death of Mrs. Green and her three children, all slain by the hand of the mother, who then committed suicide. The deed was done with a revolver, all being shot. The children were aged 4, 9 and 13 years—two boys and a girl, the latter 9 years old.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Money on call firm at 6@7 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 7@8 per cent.; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483¼@484¼ for demand and 481¼@482¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 482½@485 and 484½@486; commercial bills, 481.

Silver certificates, 66¾@67; no sales; bar silver, 66¾; Mexican dollars, 51¾.

United States government bonds firm; new 4's registered, 112¾; do. coupons, 112¾; 5's registered, 108½; do. coupons, 108½; 4's registered, ex-int., 104½; do. coupons, 105; registered 91½; Pacific 6's of '97, 109.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—August, opened 56¼c, closed 56¾c; September, opened 56¾c, closed 56½c; December, opened 60¼c, closed 59¾c. Corn—August, nominal, closed 20½c; September, opened 20¼c, closed 20½c; May, opened 23½c, closed 23½c. Oats—August, nominal, closed 15¾c; September, opened 16c, closed 15¾c; May, opened 19c, closed 19c. Pork—September, opened $5.57½, closed $5.52½; October, opened $5.65, closed $5.65. Lard—August, nominal, closed $3.30; September, opened $3.30, closed $3.30.

Produce—Butter: Extra creamery, 16c per lb.; extra dairy, 14c; fresh packing stock, 6@7c. Eggs — Fresh stock, 11½c per doz. Poultry — Turkeys, 8@10c per lb.; chickens, hens, 7@7½c; spring chickens, 9c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 8½@9c; geese, $4.00@6.50. Potatoes—Early Ohio, 18@20c per bu.; Illinois, 18@20c. Honey—White clover, 13@14c per lb.; broken comb, 9@10c; extracted, 5@6c. Apples—Red stock, 75c@$1.15 per bbl.; green stock, 40c@85.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 45,000; sales ranged at $2.50@3.35 pigs, $3.10@3.40 light, $2.50@2.65 rough packing, $2.80@3.30 mixed and $2.75@3.15 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 22,000; quotations ranged at $4.55@4.60 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.35@4.55 good to choice do., $4.00@4.15 fair to good, $3.45@3.75 common to medium do., $3.40@4.00 butchers steers, $2.50@3.20 stockers, $3.10@3.70 feeders, $1.25@3.40 cows, $2.40@4.00 heifers, $1.75@3.75 bulls, oxen and stags, $2.50@3.35 Texas steers, $2.80@3.90 western rangers and $3.00@5.10 veal calves.

Sheep and lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 17,000; sales ranged at $2.50@3.40 western, $2.30@3.10 Texans, $2.00@3.50 natives, and $3.00@5.60 lambs.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, 56½c; No. 1 northern, 59c; December, 59½c. Corn—No. 3, 22c. Oats—No. 2 white, 18c; No. 3 do, 16@18c. Barley—No. 2, 30c; samples, 20@33c. Rye—No. 1, 33@33½c.

Detroit Grain.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.

Wheat—Cash white, 61½c; cash red, 61½c; August 61½c; September, 61½c; December, 63½c.

ILLINOIS MELANGE.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO OUR OWN PEOPLE.

Some of the Principal Happenings of the Week Reported by Telegraph and Placed for Convenience of Our Readers—Matters of Interest.

Springfield, Ills., Aug. 28.—Governor Altgeld last night gave out an open letter addessed to ex-Congressman Forman, in reply to the recent letter from ex-Congressman Forman to him, making charges against his integrity. He terms the letter of Forman as being made up of malicious, false and slanderous trash, which has been repeatedly published and branded as false and malicious, and does not call for any further notice. "But as you are trying to pose before the public," the governor says, "you should step out of the shadow into the sunlight and experience a new sensation."

He brands every allegation Forman makes as false and malicious, and states that Forman knew he was stating falsehoods when he wrote the denunciatory letter. He says: "If you knew nothing about the facts and simply allowed your political disappointment to lead you into this step, then you did a thing that was cowardly."

The governor roundly scores Forman for dragging into his vituperations John M. Lanehart and ex-State Treasurer Ramsay, both dead, charging that Forman had not the nerve to make the charges while they lived.

In conclusion the governor says: "If I cannot look with respect on the commission by virtue of which I exercise the functions of office then I do not want to hold it; if I cannot look honest men in the face then I do not want to be governor of Illinois, and I repeat what I have heretofore told you, that if my election depends upon your vote then I do not want it."

YOUNG GIRL KIDNAPED.

Fannie Thompson of Warren County, Ill., Stolen from Her Home.

Monmouth, Ills., Aug. 29.—Two unknown men abducted Fannie Thompson, aged 16, from her home in the southeast part of the county, and all efforts to trace the missing girl are fruitless. One of her captors is supposed to be Nola Booth of Swain Creek, who served a term in the penitentiary for opening switches on the Burlington tracks.

Booth, it is said, went to the girl's home last Monday and said he wished to employ her as a domestic at his home. She got into the buggy and he drove rapidly away. A second man got into the buggy a few rods away from the house, when the girl became frightened and began to scream. Her cries were smothered before those who heard them realized what was taking place. Nothing has been heard of her although officers are scouring the country to find her.

Gov. Altgeld Begins Campaigning.

Springfield, Aug. 31.—Governor Altgeld opened the political campaign at Girard Saturday. The little city was beautifully decorated. Delegations were present from many other cities, and farmers came in for twenty miles around. Governor Altgeld arrived at 10 a. m., escorted by the Bryan and Altgeld Silver club, of Springfield, and received a tremendous ovation. A procession of marching clubs, 5,000 strong, escorted him to the public square, where after dinner he addressed an audience of between 15,000 and 20,000 people. The governor was listened to attentively and cheered most enthusiastically.

Golden Wedding Celebration.

Effingham, Ill., Aug. 27.—Henry Dust and his wife Catherine celebrated their golden wedding at their home, near here, Tuesday. Father Lambert performed the marriage ceremony at St. Anthony's Catholic church, in this city, after which an all-day reception was held. Hundreds of their friends visited them, and many valuable presents were received.

Coal Miners Demand a Raise.

Mascoutah, Ills., Sept. 1.—The coal miners employed in this district have made a formal demand on the operators for a raise of 10 cents per ton. A meeting has been arranged for Tuesday, and unless a settlement is made then the miners threaten to strike. About 2,000 men are employed in the mines of Saint Clair county.

State Notes.

William Marshall, of Saratoga, Ills., aged 76, and Mrs. Mary E. Lang, of Peoria, Ills., aged 72, were married by Squire Monahan at Lacon, Ills. Both are wealthy.

The 6-year-old daughter of Joseph Amidon, of Bement, Ills., was run over and instantly killed by a team of runaway mules. The little girl was riding her tricycle.

Miss Bernice Springer of Elgin, Ills., died at Sherman hospital, aged 22 years. Her death was the result of her accidental shooting. A delicate sugical operation was necessary and she never recovered from the shock.

Henry Sprague, a well-to-do citizen of Cary, Ills., committed suicide by poison in the presence of his brother and mother. He refused to give a reason for his act. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and leaves a widow and two children.

In attempting to cross the railroad crossing at Antioch, Ills., a southbound passenger train struck a buggy in which was Cornelius Coon, a stock buyer, throwing him out and injuring him severely and demolishing the buggy.

Thrown from a Window.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Mary Haney, aged 60, is dying at the city hospital from injuries supposed to have been received from having been thrown from a tenement house, where she lived with her husband and daughter. There is a mystery about how it happened but the police theory is that some one in the tenement house, in a quarrel or disturbance of some sort, must have thrown her to the ground where she was found about 2:30 a. m. Her own room being on the ground floor, it is clear that she must have been elsewhere when the quarrel took place.

Spanish Troops Incensed.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 1.—Passengers arriving on the Cuban steamer Saturday afternoon assert that Spanish troops held a hostile demonstration before the American consul's residence in Havana. They were incensed over the recent landing of expeditions on the island.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Gus Doube, of River Forrest, quarreled with Nellie Scully at her resort on Clark street, Chicago, and was stabbed in the abdomen.

Edward Westlake, editor of the Swayzee News at Anderson, Ind., and who was egged out of town, has returned, and carries a belt of revolvers. He has served notice that he is there to stay.

Forty persons were poisoned by eating ice cream which had been made in a rusty can at a party at Muncie, Ind.

Ingraham W. Price, a farmer near Nevard, O., is dead after living three months with a broken neck.

Paris china collectors are laughing over the French government's action in presenting to Li Hung Chang, who knows something of really artistic porcelain, the regulation pair of blue and gilt Sevres vases.

Charles Northrup, 24 years old, shot and killed himself on his mother's grave at Atlantic, Iowa.

Thursday, Aug. 27.

Texas fever, the dread of cattlemen, has made its appearance among the stock of the milk dealers of Clyde, Morton Park and other Chicago suburbs along the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Eight cattle have died and several others are in a bad condition.

Archbishop Begin, of Quebec diocese, has issued to his clergy a circular approving the anti-Masonic conference which meets next month in Trente, in Austrian Tyrol. He denounces Freemasonry as the "infernal sect" and a "diabolical organization."

Willie Connezier, 14 years old, of Port Jarvis, N. Y., hanged himself while out berrying near Ulster Heights. No cause is assigned for the act.

Nicolas Rudinger, the professor of anatomy at Munich university, is dead. He was born in 1832 and was the author of a number of valuable works upon anatomical subjects.

The czar and czarina have left St. Petersburg on their way to Vienna. Their majesties were accompanied by a numerous suite.

Friday, Aug. 28.

The failure of the firm of John Bloodgood & Co. has been announced on the New York Stock Exchange.

John T. Thompson, a traveling salesman from Chicago, was ambushed and killed near Bramlet, Tenn.

Obituary: At Atlantic City, N. J., Judge Arthur McArthur, 81. At Mt. Carroll, Ills., William Finlayson, 84. At Mason City, Ia., Judge W. E. Thompson.

The St. James' Gazette, commenting on the publication of the latest Venezuelan Blue Book, says it regards the step as an indication that the Marquis of Salisbury, contrary to a recent assertion, does not intend to submit to arbitration the territory inside of the Schomburgk line.

Patrick Henry, while camping near Moberly, Mo., found $4,000 in gold buried in a tea-kettle.

Otis Hall, a Rockville, Ind., jeweler who suffered from a persistent headache, took poison and died.

The British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and Mrs. Chamberlain are passengers on the steamship Teutonic to New York.

Saturday, Aug. 29.

The city council of Kansas City has enthusiastically passed a resolution extending to Li Hung Chang an invitation to visit that city.

Premier Ito, who is also minister for the interior and secretary of the Japanese cabinet, has resigned.

Sterling Elliot, president of the League of American Wheelmen, has been asked to resign by members of the Utah division of the L. A. W. because of "sound money" views recently expressed in the L. A. W. Bulletin.

The net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway for the month of July were $93,321.63, against a deficit of $10,300.41 for the same month last year.

A dispatch received at Paris from Constantinople says that the sultan has sanctioned the scheme of the powers for the settlement of the Cretan question.

The house used as headquarters by General R. E. Lee during the battle of Gettysburg has been destroyed by fire.

Monday, Aug. 31.

The treasury Saturday lost $57,100 in gold coin and $10,400 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $101,693,075.

Miners at Johnson's Crescent mines West Virginia, are on a strike against a 5-cent reduction on the ton, making the price 30 cents.

A dispatch from Zanzibar says is is estimated that 100 natives were killed during the bombardment of the palace.

The first prize, 220,000, of the Paris exposition was won by a man named Jonvel, a rag merchant of Dunkerque.

The police of Berlin and Silesia, during the past fortnight, have expelled a number of Russians suspected of nihilism and a number of others are under strict surveillance. This is to protect the czar during his visit to Germany.

According to the Deutscher Handels Archiv, Germany's import of American cattle and meat products during the past year was much smaller than during the preceding one.

Herr Barth, a member of the German reichstag, has sailed for the United States on board the Havel, in order to study the political situation in America, especially the currency fright.

Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. The only remedy for tired, weak, nervous women is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For troubles *Peculiar to Women* at change of season, climate or life, great cures are made by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

THREE BIG ISSUES

Big with Weal or Woe for the United States.

MONEY, PROTECTION, RECIPROCITY

These Are the Ones Major McKinley Declares To Be Paramount in His Letter of Acceptance.

SILVER ISSUE FIRST DISCUSSED.

Substance of the Republican Leader's Argument Being That Free Silver Means Silver Monometallism—The Republican Position Stated — Protection, Open Mills Instead of Mints, Held To Be the Remedy for the Ills That Afflict the Country—What He Says of the Reciprocity and Other Planks in the Platform.

Canton, O., Aug 27.—Major McKinley's letter of acceptance was issued yesterday. It is as follows:

Hon. John M. Thurston and others, members of the notification committee of the Republican national convention:

Gentlemen: In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for president, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world and our morality, integrity and patriotism as citizens of that republic which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fathers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

The Free Coinage of Silver.

For the first time since 1868, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

Character of Money Important.

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world is of such primary importance and so far-reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and in the end a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost of labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious, or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

Meaning of the Coinage Plank.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion now worth 53 cents to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner on the basis of present values would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government.

Why the Value Would Be Different.

Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government and not for private account or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver. Having exclusive control of the mintage it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of 100 cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far been sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statute, to maintain the parity.

Could Not Be Kept at Par.

These dollars in the particulars I have named are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen would get them—by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there end. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it, and if there were it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make 53 cents in silver worth 100 cents and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity, and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow.

Opposed to That Kind of Policy.

Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed. Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than thirty ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent. of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1895 was with gold standard countries and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

Circulation of the Two Metals

Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1878 there has been put in circulation more than $624,000,000 of silver or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value, and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there has been less than $9,000,000 of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of eighty-nine years. This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistand with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have today more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value. From 1890 to 1893 the goverment purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third of the product of the world and practically all of this country's product. It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized. In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction.

TALKS OF THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

Believes in It But Thinks It Impossible at This Time.

On the 22d of August, 1891, in a public address, I said: "If we could have an international ratio which all the nations of the world would adopt and the true relation be fixed between the two metals and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have never been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States at the present ratio we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard implies equality at a ratio and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it."

The Republican party has not been and is not now opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use with safety and honor by the United States, acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

We have much more siver in use than any country in the world except India or China—$500,000,000 more than Great Britain, $150,000,000 more than France, $400,000,000 more than Germany, $325,000,000 less than India and $125,000,000 less than China. The Republican party has declared in favor of international agreement, and if elected president it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present standard. Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least 500,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circulation. It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products, or our property we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor and not the rich are the greater sufferers from euery attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made; upon insurance companies and their policy holders; upon savings banks and their depositors; upon building and loan associations and their members; upon the savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their families, and upon wage earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis People's declaration is that "our national money shall be issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private," and be distributed "direct to the people, and through lawful disbursements of the government." Thus, in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 1879 is thus to be reopened with all its cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance; but the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who by combined action are contending for the control of the government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin which will inevitably follow the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived and every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

THE "CLASSES AGAINST THE MASSES."

Policy the Republican Candidate Considers Reprehensible.

It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us which in fact do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and inteligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, "the classes against the masses," section against section, labor against capital "the poor against the rich," or interest against interest in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest, and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the demagogue and never capitulating to dishonor.

This ever recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more untimely and unfortunate than now. Washington warned us against it and Webster said in the senate, in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time: "I admonish the people against the object of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play off his passion against his interest and to prevail on him in the name of liberty to destroy all the fruits of liberty."

TACKLES THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Protection an Issue of Supreme Importance in This Campaign.

Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to "the American system" or increase the hold of that system upon the party and people it is found in the lesson and experience of the past three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them.

Washington, in his farewell address Sept. 17, 1796, 100 years ago, said: "As a very important source of strength and security cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear."

To facilitate the enforcement of the maxims which he announced he declared: "It is essential that you should practically bear in mind that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient or unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate." Animated by like sentiments the people of the country must now face the conditions which beset them. "The public exigencies" demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revenues for the expenses of the government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elected president of the United States it will be my aim to vigorously promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people which, above all else, is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs.

In December, 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable testimony. "There never has been a time in our history," he said, "when work was so abundant or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The new industrial plants established since Oct. 6, 1890, and up to Oct. 22, 1892, number 345 and the extension of existing plants 108. The new capital invested amounts to $40,446,000, and the number of additional employes 37,385. During the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 were cotton mills, 22 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills 21 have been built in the southern states." This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since, and what is it now?

The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has prevailed during the past three years, I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message, Aug. 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-third congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session. "The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation," said he, "involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they solely are charged the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity.

"With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous monied institutions have suspended beecause abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business."

WHY THIS SUDDEN CHANGE?

The Major Figures It Out That Its Cause Was Change of Tariff Policy.

What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months—from December, 1892, to August, 1893! What had occurred? A change of administration; all branches of the government had been entrusted to the Democratic party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than thirty-two years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their causes.

In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of utency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, $2,072,599,501; in 1893, $2,023,000,000; in 1894, $2,023,442,-234, and in December, 1895, $2,194,000,-230. The per capita of money has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. There is nothing connected with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in our financial system it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely safe and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation. It is a mere pretense to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright, or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1860 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before.

We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the government, and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed men are employed. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of protective tariff legislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stability of values and investments they will not part with their money—business is stagnated, the life-blood of trade is checked and congested. We cannot restore public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all values, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practicing dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence, either to the treasury or to the people, without a change in our present tariff legislation.

The only measure of a general nature that affected the treasury and the employment of our people passed by the Fifty-third congress was the general tariff act, which did not receive the approval of the president. Whatever virtues may be claimed for that act there is confessedly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than $262,000,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt of the government from Washington to Lincoln—including all our foreign wars from the revolution to the rebellion. Since its passage work at home has been diminished; prices of agricultural products have fallen; confidence has been arrested, and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

The total receipts under the tariff act of 1894 for the first twenty-two months of its enforcement, from September, 1894, to June, 1896, were $557,615,338, and the expenditures $650,418,963, or a deficiency of $92,803,625. The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first fifteen months of the present tariff, as contrasted with the exports of the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890, was $220,353,320. The excess of exports over imports during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890 was $213,972,-968 but only $56,758,623 under the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of $157,214,345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been $196,908,607 during the first fifteen months' operation of the tariff of 1894 as compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and steady, at the rate of $13,180,000 per month, or $500,000 for every business day of the year.

SAYS WE NEED OPEN MILLS.

McKinley Declares That Open Mints Will Not Improve Matters.

We have either been sending too much money out of the country or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression and indicate its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our shops are closed, or running on half time at reduced wages and small profit, if not actual loss. Our men at home are idle, and while they are idle men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods. Our unrivaled home market for the farmer has also greatly suffered because those who constitute it—the great army of American wage-earners—are without the work and wages they formerly had. If they cannot earn wages they cannot buy products. They cannot earn if they have no employment, and when they do not earn the farmer's home market is lessened and impaired, and the loss is felt by both producer and consumer. The loss of earning power alone in this country the past three years is sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation. If our labor was well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1891, in a few months every farmer in the land would feel the glad change in the increased demand for his products and in the better prices which he would receive.

It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. • • •

The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the government, economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacturers and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and should be always subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remains the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference between wages paid labor at home and in competing countries, and to adequately protect American investments and American enterprises.

Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests "as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use." It promises to our wool and woolen interests "the most ample protection," a guaranty that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool-growers of America. • • • The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these wrongs • • •

RECIPROCITY WARMLY SUPPORTED.

Results of the Blaine Treaties "Splendid, Striking and Suggestive."

Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890 are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force—in most cases only three years—was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption. In 1892 the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of $1,030,278,148, a sum greater by $100,000,000 than the exports of any previous year. In 1893, owing to the threat of unfriendly tariff legislation, the total dropped to $847,665,194. Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased $189,000,000. • • •

The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was $3,560,515 over our trade in 1892, and $16,440,721 over our trade in 1891. The only countries with which the United States traded that showed increased exports in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity arrangements. The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico, was announced Sept. 1, 1891. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal.

[Here figures are given showing how trade under reciprocity increased with the Spanish-American countries, and how it fell off with the repeal of reciprocity.]

In my judgment congress should immediately restore the reciprocity section of the old law, with such amendments, if any, as the time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agricultural ad manufactured products, without loss to the American laborer of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure.

OTHER PLATFORM DECLARATIONS.

Immigration, Pensions, Merchant Marine and Civil Service Reform.

The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restraining foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the old world. [McKinley adds here that while we will receive gladly honest and industrious immigrants who desire to become Americans we should receive none who will not affiliate with our people.]

The soldiers and sailors of the union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. • • • Doubtless there have been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the government, but the policy governing the administration of the pension bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deserving applicant should ever suffer because of a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors gave the government the best they had, • • • and the government must honor them in their need as in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble and self-sacrificing men who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increassing necessities.

The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping which prevailed in the early years of our history should be again promptly adopted by congress and vigorously supported, until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. • • •

The pledge of the Republican national convention that our civil service laws "shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced, and extended wherever practicable," is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. • • • The Republican party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. • • •

There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I can not here discuss. I must content myself with saying that they have my approval. • • •

GOVERNMENT BY LAW PARAMOUNT.

The Major Notes an Issue That Stands Above All Others.

We avoid no issues. We meet the sudden, dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order and upon those to whom is confided by the constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party more than forty years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. • • •

The war is long since over, we are not enemies, but friends, and as friends we will faithfully and cordially cooperate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued ascendency among the greatest nations of the earth.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY

THE CITIZEN.

JOHN F. FINERTY,
CHIEF EDITOR.

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CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

AMUSEMENTS.

Following are the announcements for the principal places of amusement during the coming week:

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts.—"The Prisoner of Zenda."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn—"In Mizzoura."

SCHILLER THEATRE.
Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark—"Olivette."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Clark-st., between Washington and Randolph—"A Milk White Flag."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.—Variety.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
West Madison-st. between Halsted and Union—"Charley's Aunt."

NATIONAL PANORAMA.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court—Battle of Gettysburg.

"We must tolerate one another, or else tolerate the common enemy."—*Henry Grattan.*

"It is not strength, and 'tis not steel
Alone can make the English reel.
But wisdom working day by day
Till comes the time for passion's sway:
The patient dint and powder shock
Can blast an empire like a rock!"
—*Thomas Davis.*

THE BOURBON-DEMORUMPS DENOUNCE PROTECTION.

Napoleon's well known epigram, applied to the French Bourbons, applies with equal force to the American Bourbons. "They have never learned any thing; they have never forgotten any thing." In the battle for the presidency, Mr. McKinley has openly stated his immutable attachment to the principle of protection for home industries, and it is made particularly prominent in that [illegible] letter of acceptance. Mr. Bryan, in all his speeches, has ignored the subject, claiming that the question of the currency is the paramount issue. But the Democratic Bourbons, who have bolted the Bryan ticket, do nothing of that kind. At the New York state convention, held by those Demorumps in Syracuse on Monday, they adopted the following "plank" in opposition to protection:

"We are opposed to Republican protection. We recognize in protection by which the Federal power of taxation on imports is exercised for the benefit of a class the mainstay of trusts, the parent of monopoly, the fruitful source of the present political dangers which threaten the nation. The silver agitation began in the efforts of the producers of silver to obtain a higher price for their products, and they have as much right to seek the interference of the government in their behalf (however fruitless it may be) as have the manufacturers of steel or cottons. The Bland-Allison act of 1878 and the so-called Sherman act of 1890 were measures largely designed to afford protection to the producers of silver; and the latter act, under which from 1890 to 1893, the government of the United States purchased monthly 4,500,000 ounces of silver, nearly six tons daily, and issued treasury notes therefor, so threatened the national credit, and produced such distrust of the power of the government to maintain the standard of value, that to it far more than to any other influence is due the business depression of the last three years, and the consequent free silver agitation, which finds in that depression its only hope of success."

They are opposed to "Republican protection." Whoever heard of such a thing as Democratic protection? The Wilson bill is merely a compromise. If the Democratic Bourbons had had their way they would have passed a free trade bill that might have bankrupted the government. As it is, the revenue derived from the Wilson bill falls short of governmental requirements by, at least, $50,000,000 per annum. Hence the issue of bonds. The Democratic Bourbons would rather have the bonded war debt back upon the country than place sufficient embargo on foreign goods to protect the labor of the country, and maintain the credit of the government. They may say protection did not protect labor. Observe the difference in the condition of the laborers between 1892 and 1896. Were laborers begging for work in 1892? Were the streets of the cities filled with persons willing to work for a meal or a night's shelter? There was never a more prosperous period in American history than that extending practically from 1885 to 1892 under a protective regime. But the working people, unfortunately, would have "four years more of Grover." Well, they have had them—almost—and there they are. Grover is the idol of the Demorumps, who have met in New York and Indianapolis.

The attempt of the New York Bourbon-Demorump convention to identify protection of home industries with the coinage of siver under the Bland-Allison and Sherman acts, is cute and ingenious, but will not work. If the straight issue of this campaign were between protection and low tariff, the party advocating the latter would hardly carry a single state north of the Ohio, east of the Potomac or west of the Missouri. It is doubtful if it could even carry any of the border states of the South.

In defiance of the business commonsense of the whole country, the Bourbon-Demorumps persist in their abuse of the tariff. They will not see the writing on the wall. Many people have predicted within the last year or two "the breaking up of the two old parties." One of them, at least, is so badly broken up that it will never be heard of again—the Bourbon-Demorump party, represented by the Tory Free Traders—Carlisle, Vilas, Flower, Gray, Watterson, Bragg, et al.

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

The "Convention of the Irish Race," so-called, began in Dublin on Monday and concluded its "labors" on Wednesday, without accomplishing anything worthy of mention. It flung a red rag in the face of the Protestant Home Rulers of Ireland by making a Catholic bishop permanent chairman. This was done on the motion of that short-sighted "statesman" Justin McCarthy. The Right-Rev. Dr. O'Donnell is a patriotic prelate, but his selection as chairman gave the Dublin gathering the aspect of a sectarian gathering than which nothing could be more fatal to the Irish cause. Then, again, T. P. O'Connor made a ferocious attack on Tim Healy and produced an uproar that, at one time, threatened to disrupt the convention. Mr. Edward Blake and Father O'Flynn seemed to have a monopoly of the talking. The alleged foreign delegates cut but a poor figure in the arena of debate. After passing a few inconsequential resolutions, the "Convention of the Irish Race," moryah, adjourned.

IT WARNS THE IRISH BISHOPS.

The Irish Republic, of New York, which is the property of Mr. William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance, has a vigorous article, headed "Insula Servorum" (Island of Slaves) in its issue of Aug. 23, from which we quote the following passages:

"And now, men of Ireland—for we address ourselves to the men only, and not to the emasculated—what is this higher power that you are called upon (by the Irish bishops) to be subject to, under the penalty of damnation? It is the power that offered the same price for the head of an Irish priest as it offered for the head of an Irish wolf—the power whose soldiers, 'worse than dogs,' to borrow from Froude, reddened the streets of your towns and villages with the blood of defenceless women and helpless little children—the power whose 'artificial famines' destroyed millions of your people and drove other millions from happy homes, to hell or to America'—the power that loaded thousands of your countrymen with chains, and cast them into the ocean—from whose caves their ghastly bones still call to heaven for vengeance—the power that outraged countless numbers of your young women, 'pure as the west winds that tossed their tresses on their native hills,' and drove them out to 'swell the ranks of prostitution' and 'pollute American cities'—the power that brought nameless vices into the town where the talk show is to be held, and kept them, of course, for the castle—the power whose army and navy and aristocracy are rotting away in that unspeakable degeneracy whose high priest is Oscar Wilde!

"To be sure the creepers will say that all these things are past and gone, that John Bull is now disposed to do justice to Ireland, and would never again repeat his bad acts of long ago. But, John Bull is the same cowardly bloody brute today as he was in days of old. Would he not be glad to get a chance to repeat his atrocities? Let his cheers for the Irish famine, his yells of savage delight at the sight of his regiments en route for bloody work, his hope, in the recent days of coercion, his venom in the press and pulpit, his atrocious treatment of political prisoners and his significant attitude in the house of lords all give the answer.

"But what can you do? the creepers ask. England is invincible on sea and land. Indeed! Bismarck, who passes for knowing something about war and statecraft is not of that opinion. In his organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, he speaks plainly of the easy task of an invasion of England, and of the settlement of the Egyptian question, and other questions, too, in the heart of London. And here there is food for reflection. When the views of Irish patriots are shared by great statesmen, they cannot be dismissed as wild visions or empty dreams.

"But mark the contrast which exists between the political attitude of the bishops of Ireland and that of the bishops of the country which has always furnished the best example for prelates and patriots, glorious France. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the battle of Gravelotte, the Bishop of Nancy, pointing with pride to the monument in the distance, pronounced some soul stirring words which we hate to desecrate by an English translation. 'In this emotion of my soul,' said he, 'I salute the dead who repose near that national monument. I salute them in the light of glory and of immortality. And, higher still, I salute France, present here by her thoughts and by her love. That France watches us, hears us, remembers, prepares and hopes.'

"Glory to the Bishop of Nancy! In France it is no sin to remember, to prepare and to hope. But in Ireland the bishops preach the doctrine, La force prime le droit, and those who 'remember, prepare and hope,' purchase to themselves damnation. We are getting sick and tired of this hell fire business in politics. Over and over again we have been warned by bishops. It is now our turn to warn them, and we tell them frankly that if their infamous political teaching is continued much longer, the manly element in the country will rise against them and crush their authority under the indictment charging them with making the land of their forefathers an island of slaves."

HOW TO "DRIVE THE TURK OUT OF EUROPE."

For a generation the newspapers of Christendom, including a few of the liberal and radical journals of Great Britain, have, at intervals, raised the cry of "Drive the Turk out of Europe." Who stands sponsor for the Turk in Europe? The whole world knows it is England. It is now said that Russia, for political reasons, is trying to supplant her in the "affections" of the Sultan. This may or may not be the case, but, taking things as they exist, England is directly responsible for the Turk in Europe. When the Russian army, after crossing the Balkans, came virtually within sight of the minarets of San Sofia, in 1877, England "demonstrated" with her war ships in the Bosphorous, and called a halt on the Russian march. The Turk was necessary to her plans. He was needed as a bulwark between the Russian and the road to India.

In order to "drive the Turk out of Europe," it will be, first, necessary to dismember the British empire, or to, at least, reduce Great Britain to the proportions of a second or third class power. This can be done only by a combination against her of the three leading powers of Europe, namely, Germany, France and Russia. Their combined fleets would be sufficient to overcome any naval force that England might be able to concentrate for the defense of her shores, and, her fleet once defeated, there would be nothing but a weak regular army and a loose militia to oppose the landing of hostile troops, and the march of the victorious allies on London—the richest prize that ever fell to the lot of an invader. It may be said that respect for "the balance of power" would prevent such an alliance, and that jealousies and heartburnings would render at least two of the powers mentioned averse to a triple alliance. Germany and France are supposed to be irreconcilable, but why should they be? The campaign of Jena will always stand in history as an offset to the campaign of Sedan, and the quarrel of the third Napoleon with Germany could hardly be called the quarrel of France. It was, at the outset at all events, a dynastic, not a national, quarrel. Napoleon III forgot every tradition of the House of Bonaparte, and became "the cordial ally" of the power that murdered his uncle—"chained Prometheus to his rock"—forgetful of Waterloo and St. Helena. If he could forgive England for her base conduct toward the founder of his dynasty, surely France can forgive Germany for having overthrown and humiliated a man who could so far smother every natural, and national, instinct as to forgive the jailer and virtual assassin of the great Napoleon. The son and heir of Napoleon III died fighting for England in Africa—fighting, too, against poor barbarians who were merely struggling for their native country.

France and Germany seem to have fixed their eyes, in a colonial sense, on Africa. There is no reason why they should not come to an understanding mutually satisfactory, in partitioning it—including Egypt, which has become a British dependency—between them. Russia covets India. This is an open and notorious fact. As a great Asiatic power, she wants an outlet to the Indian ocean, and, if the Hindoo has to be subject, he might as well be subject to the Russian as the Englishman. The latter may be a more polished robber than the former, but he is equally thorough.

The detachment of her Asian and African possessions from England would make her a power of the third class. In order to reduce her still lower, a French force of, say, 100,000 men might be sent into Ireland, where it would be in the house of its friends. The French, for many reasons, would feel more at home in Ireland than either the Germans or the Russians, although even the latter, when contrasted with the English, would not be objectionable. France would have no object in provincializing Ireland. On the contrary, she would treat her as she did America in the days of the Revolution. Ireland would be a friend and an ally, content with the friendship and alliance of France, her elder sister in the family of nations.

What good would result to the world from the destruction of the British empire? Much, very much. London would cease to be the financial centre of the earth. The smaller nations would be freed from a bully and a tyrant. The markets of the nations would be relieved from the intrigues of the English merchants. America would remember that she is a nation and would cease to be, in spirit, a British province. We would hear no more about the "common blood, common language and common literature" from our postprandial flunkeys. The earth would be rid of an overgrown vampire, provided also with the marine tentacles of a devil fish. The surplus population of the the island of Great Britain, now living on the plunder of creation, would be forced to emigrate in order to make an honest living. The aggregation of bastards, knaves and idiots, known as the English house of lords, would cease to exist, and humanity would revel in the knowledge that the mother of cant and hypocrisy and the common enemy of mankind had ceased to pollute the earth with her existence.

By all means "drive the Turk out of Europe," but before that can be done, don't forget that England has to be plucked of her fine feathers—in other words, reduced to her natural limits.

CHINESE GALL.

LI HUNG CHANG, in an interview published in the Inter-Ocean of Thursday, is reported to have expressed himself to a reporter in New York as follows: "By excluding the Chinese and taking the Irish you get inferior labor and pay superior prices for it. A Chinaman lives a more simple life than an Irishman, and the Irish hate the Chinese because they are the possessors of high virtues. Is this fair, to exclude my countrymen?" We will reply to Li[illegible] Hung Chang in the name of the principal meat diet of China—RATS!

EDITOR BRANN'S WAGES CONUNDRUMS.

The versatile Mr. Brann, publisher of the Independent and Iconoclast, is not particularly partisan in any sense, but seems to have a philanthropic desire to enlighten the human race on the question of how wages is affected by gold or silver standards. In entering upon his subject, Editor Brann says:

"I am not much of a 'free silver fanatic,' but I do dislike to see the people imposed upon by a set of editorial and oratorical frauds, who brazenly juggle figures. Hundreds of papers, 'sputers and spouters' are striving to create the impression that gold stands for high and silver for low wages; yet the biggest fool engaged in this disreputable skull-duggery knows full well—if he knows anything—that he is perpetrating a brazen falsehood. If Cicero wondered that the Roman aruspices could look each others' faces without laughing, what would he have thought of goldbug editors and orators who, after laboriously comparing the wage rate in England and the United States with that of China and Japan, solemnly advise the American workingman that if he doesn't want to toil for a dime a day—'in depreciated currency'—and live on rice and rats, he should give the glad hand to the 'cross of gold.'

"There isn't an editor on earth with sufficient sense to dodge 'plate matter' when wielding a pair of shears, who doesn't know that all such talk is the veriest tommyrot. There isn't an orator who employs it but does so for the express purpose of deceiving ignorant people. I here brand every man who induges in such 'argument' as a fool of the first water or a deliberate fraud. Certainly wages are higher in England and the United States than in China and Japan, and of right ought to be, for the productive power of the energetic Caucasian, with his improved machinery, is tenfold greater than that of the puttering Mongolian with his antediluvian devices. Every man versed in even the primary principles of economics, knows that the unit of value in vogue in a country has no more to do with its wage rate than with the number of wiggle-tails in its rainwater. We don't have to go to Ricardo, or Mill or Montesquieu for this information, it is only necessary to turn to the last published consular reports, which any man may obtain from his representative in congress freee of cost.

"If the gold makes for high and the silver standard for low wages, how comes it that gasfitters receive $14.50 a week in Colombia an $18 in Venezuela, both silver standard countries, and but $4.08 in Germany and $3.40 in Italy, both on a gold basis? How comes it that cigarmakers receive $12.50 and tinsmiths $14 in silver standard Venezuela, and $4.80 and $3 respectively in gold standard Spain? How comes it that distillers receive $12 per week in Mexico and but $3.90 in Denmark? How comes it that cabinetmakers receives $10 in Ecuador and but $1.25 in Germany, blacksmiths $12.83 in Venezuela and but $2.60 in Italy, telegraph operators $11.50 in Mexico and but $5.30 in Denmark, engravers $19.75 in Peru and but $3 in Spain? If the gold standard makes uniformly for high wages, why is there such a tremendous difference in the wage rate of gold standard countries? The average weekly wages of bricklayers in the United States is $21.18, in Spain $3.80, in Canada $18, and in Italy $4.20, yet all are on a gold basis. Hod carriers average $10.38 in the United States and but $1.70 in Italy; plumbers $13.50 in Canada and $3.25 in Spain, $19 in the United States and $7.90 in England, $13.35 in New South Wales and $4.25 in Germany—all gold standard countries. Coopers get $1.80 in China and $10 in Ecuador; masons $2.18 in Japan and $10.80 in Mexico; butchers $2.68 in Persia and $12.30 in Peru; cigarmakers $1.40 in China and $12.50 in Venezuela—all silver-standard countries. Yet the gold-bugs ask the workingman to believe that upon the unit of value depends the scale of wages."

The Hon. Bourke Cockran, we believe, is more affected by Editor Brann's statistical illustrations than any other speaker who has, up to date, taken part in the campaign on either side of the controversy. We don't know whether so toploftical a statesman as Mr. Cockran will condescend to notice Mr. Brann's statements, but they certainly deserve the serious consideration of the champions of gold, because Mr. Brann has a circulation, not alone in his own paper, but also in papers that copy his vigorous articles, on account of the ginger contained in them. If Mr. Brann's statements are correct, and we suppose he would not commit himself to incorrect figures unless by mistake or oversight, the argument that wages are affected by the adopted standard of any country is distinctly refuted. THE CITIZEN confesses that it has not the time to wade through the consular reports, from which Mr. Brann claims to have derived his information, but it would seem to be the business of the men interested in the single standard—with a double standard conditioned on the concurrence of Europe—to do so. Some Republican or Bourbon gold-standard Democrat should reply to Mr. Brann without loss of time. It is useless to expect the mighty Bourke Cockran to do it. He wouldn't think of answering anybody less important than a presidential candidate, although Bryan showed his appreciation of Cockran's logic by turning Mary Ellen Lease loose upon him. Nothing has been heard of Cockran since. Editor Brann has sent forth his challenge. We suppose he is now pausing for a reply.

M'KINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

We publish in full, on the second page, Maj. McKinley's letter of acceptance. The document is characterized by clearness and simplicity, and it can not fail to win the admiration of friends and opponents alike, considered from the standpoint of a great public utterance. Mr. Bryan has not yet published his letter of acceptance, but, we suppose, it will be forthcoming one of these days.

M'KINLEY ON PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY.

Notwithstanding the efforts of his opponents to keep the currency to the front, to the utter exclusion of the question of protection, Maj. McKinley seems determined to make the country listen to him on his favorite subject. To the immense delegation of Chicago traveling men that called upon him at his Canton, O., home on Saturday, the Republican candidate for the presidency said:

"Your spokesman has eloquently enumerated several of the great essentials to our welfare and prosperity. Protection, as he well said, is the true national policy, the foundation stone on which must be reared the great structure of American ascendency and progress, the system that is preservative of all business that steadily advances this country to the proudest rank in manufacturing, mining, trading and farming, which it should always occupy—greater than any other nation of the world.

"You will agree, I am sure, in the proud claim of Henry Clay—for it is just as true today as ever before. 'The cause of protection,' said he, 'is the cause of the country, and it must and will prevail. It is founded in the interests and affections of the people.' Reciprocity, too, the gift of Blaine and Harrison to the nation, deferred by Garfield's untimely death, was at length proclaimed by that great president, statesman and patriot, Benjamin Harrison. Reciprocity, the twin sister of protection and true handmaiden of prosperity, already has a strong hold on the affections of our people. Limited as her opportunities have been, she has always shown that she can be a great factor in the trade of our country.

"What we want, gentlemen, is a reciprocity that is fair, liberal and just to ours, as well as to other countries. We will have no policy by which we do not get as much as we give, and will inaugurate no reciprocity policy that takes from American workmen a single day's work that they can possibly get. We will simply revive the policy that put American flour in Havana free and gave Cuban sugar free to the people of the United States on terms alike, just, fair, honorable and advantageous to both countries.

"The policy of Harrison and Blaine means the supremacy of trade—not its injury. It proposed new and larger markets to our surplus manufactured and agricultural products, not injurious competition, nor lessened trade. It must mean better wages and firmer prices for what we do or can produce, not less work or poorer reward to any of our citizens. It found our foreign products practically excluded from the countries that were receiving important and profitable concessions from the United States, and exacted equal advantages from them. It said: 'Open your gates to us; ours are already open to you.' It increased our foreign trade only in the degree that it advanced our domestic trade. Protection guards the products of our labor at home; reciprocity opens a market for the products of our labor abroad. We gain by both, and we will maintain both so long as the good of the country demands it."

It is only fair to add that no portions of the major's speech were more heartily applauded by the visitors than the passages just quoted.

AN AMERICAN JUSTICE DECIDES THAT IRELAND IS A NATION.

We are informed by a correspondence from this country to the London Daily Mail, republished in United Ireland that a Massachusetts justice has declared Ireland to be, to all intents and purposes, an independent and distinct nation under the following circumstances:

"Among the States that have passed 'foreign flag' laws is Massachusetts, and it was in this State that a patriotic Irish builder, named Patrick O'Brien, recently 'went agin the law' by hoisting the green flag over a public-school-house which he was engaged in erecting in the town of Lawrence. Complaint having been made, the city marshal appeared on the scene, removed the flag, and summoned Mr. O'Brien to appear in the local police court. When the case came up his counsel raised the ingenious plea that O'Brien had not infringed the law because it prohibits 'the placing of a flag or emblem of any foreign country on the outside of public buildings,' and the green flag is not an emblem of any foreign country because Ireland is not an independent sovereignty. The magistrate, Justice Stone, took a different view of the matter. Taking the matter out of the house of lords and ignoring the Irish police, he ruled that Ireland is an independent sovereignty, and that her flag holds its proper place among those of other foreign countries. Having consulted the authorities, the justice declared that Ireland is a country in its own right, having had kings, laws and internal disorders long before England ever existed, and that Ireland is properly the ruling power and England a subsidiary one, no matter how much brute force may prevail in the conduct of the affairs of the two islands at present. It will be interesting to note how Lord Salisbury will act on Justice Stone's ruling, although as Mr. O'Brien has appealed to the Superior court, it will give the English premier an opportunity to consider the matter before the higher authorities recognize Ireland's independence."

Justice Stone, no doubt, gave his decision from the standpoint of moral right. Everybody, including Lord Salisbury, knows that, at least three-fourths of the Irish people abhor English rule, and, in one form or another, constantly protest against it. The Irish majority, according to the American Home Rule idea, has a right to determine the political destiny of Ireland—that is, in the American mind, votes count for more than bayonets. Justice Stone is entirely right. Ireland has a right to choose her own flag, and, by common consent, she has chosen, at least since the end of the last century, the green and gold—the golden harp and shamrocks, without the crown, on a verdant ground. The Irish flag is as well known as the British ensign itself. It has been known in peace and war by Americans ever since Thomas Addis Emmet landed in New York. In the great civil war no flag flew higher, or more to the front,

When, high above the battle cheers
And dying groans of pain,
The rebel colonel shouted "Here's
That damned Green Flag again!"

VERMONT has gone Republican by about 39,000. Bryan refuses to be interviewed on the subject, but keeps on sawing wood and saying a great deal.

WE needed no revolution in the currency while Blaine's Protection and Reciprocity policy prevailed in this country.

THE political calamity howler is abroad in great force. As usual, the country is going straight to the devil if either one or the other candidate is not elected. In this respect it is a toss up between the Bryan and McKinley orators as to which are the more lachrymose; but neither can hold a candle to the Demorumps assembled at Indianapolis.

GOV. HASTINGS, of Pennsylvania, may be a light to the tribes of the East, but, as a persuasive orator in this western country, he can hardly be called a success. Contrasted with the speeches recently delivered on the protection and currency questions by Benjamin Harrison and J. C. Burroughs, his "effort" at Douglas hall, Wednesday night, was a failure. Chicago people are accustomed to hear orators, not calamity howlers.

The Popular Scenic Route

Between Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, Solid Vestibuled Train Service, via Grand Trunk Railway System, in connection with the picturesque Lehigh Valley R. R. via Niagara Falls. Leave Chicago, Dearborn Station, via Grand Trunk Railway System at 3:10 p. m. Through Solid Vestibuled Train to New York and Philadelphia. The train runs daily, Sundays included, and consists of a combination baggage and smoking car, first-class passenger coaches and Pullman buffet sleeping cars, with dining car attached. The Entire System is Vestibuled, is lighted by gas, heated by steam, and contains all improvements lately introduced in modern railway equipment. For rates, sleeping car accommodations and further information, apply to L. R. Monrow, City Ticket Agent, 103 S. Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

GOV. ALTGELD'S ASSERTIONS.

In a Speech at Girard, Ill., He Claims that Pierpont Morgan and Other Speculators Made $10,000,000 in a Bond Deal Out of the American Government.

He Also Asserts that Employes Holding Silver Sentiments Are Threatened, and that Banks Refuse Accommodation to Business Men Who Favor Bryan.

The Hon. John P. Altgeld delivered a lengthy speech to a large assemblage of citizens at Girard, Ill., on Saturday. He concluded his remarks as follows:

Who are the men who profit by the existing order of things? Only the New York and European speculators, and the Englishmen who hold American securities. The great bondholding class of Europe now find that one-half the interest on their bonds will buy as much labor and will buy as much property as all of it used to buy. Naturally they want to continue that condition of affairs. The attempt to maintain this gold standard has involved the American government in such difficulties that during the last three years $260,000,000 of bonds have been issued, making that much more of a bond for the American people to pay interest on and ultimately to pay off. A year and a half ago a small crowd of New York speculators, with J. Pierpont Morgan at their head, made upward of $10,000,000 in a couple of weeks out of the government in a small bond transaction. Do you blame Morgan and his associates for wanting to continue that condition of affairs? I do not. But I do blame the representatives and so-called leaders of the American people, who, under one pretext or another, are helping to perpetuate a policy which shall furnish a perpetual harvest to bond sharks.

You ask how is it that the bankers are on the side of this gold standard? It is simple enough for the eastern bankers to be there, and the fact that the western bankers are on that side simply shows the power of money. It shows that the western bankers are in the clutches and subject to the dictation of eastern and foreign capital. The great money centre of the world now is London. The large financiers of New York under our existing system, are in the habit of looking to London bankers. Having made themselves dependent on them or deriving a profit from serving them, these New York bankers not only act on the suggestion but follow the dictation of the London bankers. The few bankers in New York again have their correspondents in the other cities of the country, and these correspondents in many cases are either dependent on or else find it profitable to serve the New Yorker. Consequently they not only act on the suggestions but follow the dictation of a few New York bankers. There are in this country altogether upward of 9,000 banks, and under the existing system they are made to act almost as one man. Bankers ordinarily make money when the country is prosperous, and the bankers in all producing and industrial sections of the country would be immeasurably benefited by a restoration of silver and prosperity, and when they take a position which is against the interests of the community in which they live and do business, it shows that they are ready either blindly to follow the cruel dictates of the gold men, or are hopelessly in the clutches of what is called the eastern money power.

These English and New York bankers are able to dictate to every railroad, every manufacturer and every business man in this country, and they have now for several months been exercising a money terrorism over the people of the country. Every man that works for wages for any great concern has a moral threat of dismissal hanging over him unless he will vote at the dictation of his employer. Bankers are refusing credit to business men who will not surrender their manhood or their rights of citizenship. Even railroad operatives are threatened with dismissal if they insist upon being independent. The English money power is conducting a campaign in this country, and while there are some good and honest men arrayed on that side, it is a remarkable fact that all of those influences that undermine and destroy a republican institution, all of the corruptionists, are arranging themselves on the side of the English money-lenders. Gen. Jackson fought a moneyed power that was American in its character, that sought to fasten on the people of the republic an American yoke. We are confronted by a money power that is seeking to fasten upon the people of this country an English yoke.

We are now in the midst of the gravest crisis that ever confronted this republic. In 1861 the union was confronted with dissolution, which meant anarchy in respect to government and a perpetuation of the African slavery. In 1896 we are confronted with the question of perpetually enslaving the white race. We are confronted with the question whether we shall install English Shylocks as task masters over all the generations of Americans that are yet to come. We are not proposing to wrong anybody. We are proposing to give every man his due. We are not suggesting experiments; we are demanding a return to the experience of the world for thousands of years, and we say this experiment of trying to force the nations of the earth onto a gold basis for the benefit of European creditors is ruining the American people.

We propose to pay the English creditors in the same money they gave us—gold and silver. We propose to give them dollars that shall have the same purchasing power, that will buy as much property and as much labor of every kind as had the dollars which they gave us—money having exactly the same purchasing power. We propose to pay them principal and interest in the same money exactly which they gave us, and we say that their acts in getting silver demonetized and gold made dear, after they had succeeded in getting our bonds and notes, so as to compel us to pay in a different kind of money from what they gave us, to pay in dollars that cost twice as much sweat, twice as much blood, as did the dollars which they gave us—we say that that act was a fraud and a crime against civilization.

My fellow citizens, this is not a partisan question; it is not a question of Republicanism or of Democracy. John Sherman and Grover Cleveland are sleeping together. It is a question of patriotism. It is a question of maintaining the institutions of our fathers, for if the present standard is to be maintained, if our people must go on paying interest and principal in dollars that require twice as much labor, twice as much sweat, twice as much blood to obtain as did the dollars that were in circulation when the debts were created—then the doom of American producers is sealed. Low prices will be made perpetual, and there will be no hope for the American farmer, the American mechanic or the American laborer.

You have heard glib talk about 50-cent dollars. Gentlemen there is no such a thing as a 50-cent dollar. The silver dollars which they speak of as 50-cent dollars buy as much property on the average of every kind, buy as much of the products of the earth on the average of every kind, buy as much labor on the average of every kind, as they did before silver was demonetized. Silver has not fallen. It occupies the same relation to property, to the products of the earth and to labor that it formerly did; it is gold that has gone up. The purchasing power of gold has doubled, and our people are obliged to pay their debts, principal and interest, in dollars which, as a matter of fact, are 200-cent dollars.

Who gets the benefit of this? The English money lenders. It is said, "Why, we have local money lenders. Some of our farmers have money loaned out. Don't they get the benefit of it?" I say no. No farmer, no resident of this state, can derive a benefit from a condition of affairs that bankrupts his neighbor, that produces paralysis in the country surrounding him, for universal bankruptcy must in the end pull down and destroy the local creditor. It is a mistake to suppose that a local money lender derives a benefit from the conditions which now exist.

We say restore silver to where it was. Coin it as free as you do gold. Restore to it its legal-tender qualities, and just as soon as this is done, just as soon as silver can be used at the custom house, used to pay taxes and to pay notes at the bank, just as soon as it can be used to do the same work that gold does, just that soon the importance of gold will be lowered, the importance of silver will be raised, its purchasing power will be raised, until the two metals again circulate at par as they did for 200 years before silver was demonetized.

"But, says some one, "the idea of bimetallism is all right, but we cannot go it alone. We must have Europe to help us, otherwise gold will go to a premium." Examine this a moment. Everybody admits that if all the European states would act together they could go it alone. They could absorb the silver that is annually produced, and, in fact, a great deal more, without having gold go to a premium. Now, gentlemen, the internal trade of the United States under normal conditions is greater than that of all Europe put together, for while some of the European countries have large populations, they are so extremely poor that they possess very little purchasing power. Consequently, if Europe could go it alone the United States could still more easily do so. We could absorb more than double the amount of all the silver that would be brought to our country, and it would be like putting new blood into the body. The patient is now too weak to travel. We say restore his blood to its nomal condition and then he will again be active.

It is said that a Mexican dollar, which is as heavy as ours, is worth only fifty cents in gold, and we are asked, if this is so, how will we make our silver dollars circulate side by side with gold. I say we will do it by giving our silver dollars a field sufficiently large to absorb all, and in which they can do the same work that gold does. The business of Mexico is so small that it does not furnish a sufficiently large field to absorb all of the silver dollars. The business of Mexico is less than that of some of our states. Multiply the trade of Mexico by forty and it would absorb twice the amount of silver that could be furnished any one year. When the large import duties paid at our custom houses and the limitless sums of taxes paid in our country are considered, it becomes at once apparent that this country could absorb 200 times as much silver money as Mexico could, independently of all the other nations of the earth. Mexico is on a silver basis, and M. Romero, the Mexican minister at Washington, a year ago published an article in the North American Review describing the conditions of his country, and he showed that Mexico is more prosperous now than she ever was before in her history. Her farmers are prospering, her business men are prospering, her manufactories are all busy and new ones are being erected, and there is scarcely an idle laborer in Mexico.

But, my fellow citizens, if all of the talk about gold going to a premium were true, it would not meet the question. The question is, shall republican institutions be maintained in this country? If our farmers, our mechanics and our laborers are reduced to the condition of mere tribute paying serfs, then the doom of this republic is sealed. If they are to be reduced to the impoverished condition of the toilers of Europe, then a high and intelligent order of citizenship in this country is impossible. Men who have little to eat and little to wear cannot educate their families; men who have to give up all of their strength and all their thoughts to what is practically unrequited toil are not calculated to act the role of independent free men.

In 1776 England sought to dominate us politically: the financial and industrial policies of the world were not so prominent then. At that time all of the bankers and most of the very rich and influential people of this country were Tories. They sided with England, but the great common people of the colonies demanded independence. There were less than 3,000,000 of them. The influential class were all against them. The fashionable people of the colonies and of Europe jeered them. The aristocrats of Europe sneered at their pretensions. Suppose that under those conditions the colonies had said liberty is a good thing, but we must wait until Europe consents for us to have it. Would this Republic ever have been founded? Instead of that, they announced to the world their independence and their readiness to die to maintain it. In 1812 England sought to dominate us upon the seas, and again the bankers and moneyed classes of our country sympathized with England. Suppose the weak and struggling Republic had then said, "Freedom from search upon the seas is an excellent thing, but we must wait until Europe helps us to get it. Would our history have been the same? Although England was then almost mistress of the world, the young and struggling Republic defied and defeated her.

Since that conditions have changed; policies have changed. England does not care to dominate us politically further than to shape our financial policy. She does not care to search our ships upon the seas, for, under the peculiar policy which has been pursued by our government for the last twenty-five years, we have scarcely any. She does not care to send her own tax collectors over here to dominate over us; she has found a method of subjugation that suits her better. If she can but keep our country in the condition in which she has us now, where all the sweat, all the toil and all the blood of our people is drawn to her coffers to be coined into English sovereigns, she is content. Three millions of people established republican institutions in this country in the face of a sneering and a jeering world. The question now is: Shall 70,000,000 of people surrender these institutions or announce to the world that they are incapable of maintaining them? Three millions of people a century ago announced to the world that they could get along without Europe. Shall 70,000,000 of people now proclaim that we are dependent on the monarchy-ridden and corruption-eaten European cities?

My friends, it is not a question of office getting. There are things in the world that rise above office and above empty honors. I ask you to support Bryan and humanity against McKinley and plutocracy. I ask you to support the institutions of the fathers against the dictation of foreign Shylocks. I ask you to sustain a policy which gives every man his due on the one hand, and will make it possible for every industrious and intelligent man to make a living on the other hand.

In our state the most important question to be met is that of equalizing the burdens of taxation. The present system is a colossal iniquity, which shifts the burdens from the very rich onto the people of moderate means. There are in Chicago many men who possess vast fortunes and pay no taxes. Strangely enough, they are the men who have much to say about patriotism. There are in our state hundreds of millions of dollars that contribute nothing to the support of the government. An effort was made at the regular session of the legislature and again at the special session of the legislature to have this great wrong righted, but the interests which profit by this iniquity were able to defeat action. The arguments they used for this purpose were said to be of a kind that pass from hand to hand rather than from month, and I ask you, my fellow citizens, to consider the conduct and the character of the last legislature and its political complexion, and then ask yourselves the question whether the same political influences control the next legislature, you can reasonably expect any relief from it. During the special session a strong pressure for revenue reform was brought to bear upon the legislature by patriotic citizens, and it looked once as though something might be done, but at this juncture there appeared upon the scene the chairman of the Republican state committee, who is now a candidate for governor, and he succeeded in forcing the legislature to adjourn without taking any action. I leave you to judge in whose interests he did this—whether in your interests or in the interests of the men who annually defraud the state out of hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxes—and I further ask you the question, what reason have you to expect or even to hope for any relief or any reform if this ex-chairman of the Republican state committee, who forced the legislature to adjourn without action, is elected governor?

Speaking of my own candidacy, I have only to say that I have served you for nearly four years. I have never worked harder in my life. I have striven to do my duty. Unquestionably I have made mistakes, but I have aimed to follow the dictates of justice and right. I have aimed to know neither rich nor poor, neither friend nor foe, in the discharge of my duties. I have aimed to raise the banner of this mighty state to the highest pinnacle. I have acted upon the principle that every man is equal before the law, and all are entitled to equal protection. If you are satisfied with my stewardship, naturally it would gratify me to have you say so, but, my fellow citizens, all questions of office sink into insignificance when compared with the great issue that is before our people. Office holders come and go, and as a rule the world is little wiser or better. But policies shape the destinies of nations and determine the happiness or misery of unborn generations, and if there are Republicans here who feel that they must in part support their ticket, then I say to you with all the earnestness of my soul: Go into the booth, vote for Mr. Tanner for governor, and then think of your families, think of the future of your children, think of the future of our great country, and cast a vote for Bryan and for humanity.

Alexian Brothers' New Hospital.

A meeting of delegates of the Catholic societies of Chicago will be held in Orpheus hall, Schiller Building, No. 103 Randolph street, Sunday, Sept. 6, at 2 p. m., to elect officers and committees and prepare a programme for the grand parade of the societies at the laying of the corner-stone for the new Alexian Brothers' hospital, corner of Racine and Belden avenues, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan, on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2 p. m.

Harvest Excursions

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the grand crops in the Western States and enable the intending settler to secure a home, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has arranged to run a series of harvest excursions to South and North Dakota and to other States in the West, Northwest and Southwest on the following dates: Aug. 18, Sept. 1, 15, 29 and Oct. 6 and 20, at the low rate of $2 more than ONE FARE for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address F. A. Miller, Assistant General Passenger agent, Chicago, Ill.

MOONLIGHT DRILL.

Deep silence reigned o'er Ammer vales,
no sound disturbed the air,
The rustic swains, in healthy sleep
found rest from toil and care,
The warbling tenants of the grove in
calm repose were still,
At first we trod old Slievenamon to join
the moonlight drill.

Fall in—dress up—keep heads erect, and
look to your full height—
To learn the soldier's gallant trade, I've
called you here tonight—
Sang out our Captain, Rory Oge, a red
coat clasp'd him too,
But never throbb'd in manly breast an
Irish heart more true.

The moon, pursuing her aerial course,
look'd smiling on us down,
As front and rear, and left and right,
we tramp'd the heather brown;
Sweet zephyrs playing round us seem'd
to whisper, bravo men!
Lov'd freedom's shout, o'er Slievenamon, shall echo soon again.

Many a mountain peak gleams high and
rivers roll between,
The gallant hearts who trod that night
the moonlit mountain scene;
But never died our cherished hopes,
they burn as fiercely still,
As when we trod old Slievenamon to
join the moonlight drill.

An' Rory Oge was done to death in
dungeons o'er the main,
While glow of summer's glory lights up
Slievenamon again;
But gallant men yet tread the sides of
that old storied hill,
Who'd gladly tramp its heather brown
to join the moonlight drill.

FINDING OF THE CROSS.

How It Was Discovered by the Pious Empress St. Helen.

More than three hundred years had elapsed after the death of Jesus Christ before the cross on which He was immolated for man's redemption was discovered and restored to the church. These three hundred years had been times of great hardships and trials for the infant church. Persecutions were waged against her which for fierceness and cruelty stand unparalleled in the history of the world. Every device which her relentless persecutors could invent was resorted to in order to blot her out of existence. But their efforts were in vain. With the advent of Constantine the Great to the imperial throne, peace was restored to the church. By the miraculous power of the cross he triumphed over his enemies in battle. He was very desirous of expressing his veneration for the holy places sanctified by the presence and sufferings of our Redeemer, and resolved to build a magnificent church in the city of Jerusalem. In all that he undertook he was assisted by his mother, the sainted Helen. To this pious servant of God was given the honor of discovering the true cross.

In the year 326, St. Helen was divinely inspired to go to the Holy Land and search for the Cross of Christ. Although at the time 80 years of age she was undaunted at the prospects of the fatigues of such an undertaking. She set out for the city of Jerusalem where she was gladly welcomed by the holy bishop Macarius. This sainted prelate had already been informed of the search about to be made for the cross, as well as of Constantine's intention to build a magnificent church on Mount Calvary. The aged Helen spared no pains to find out where the cross might be buried, for at that time the place was unknown. The Pagans, out of aversion to the Christian religion, had done all they could to conceal the spot where our Savior had been buried. They covered the place with stones and rubbish, and even erected there a temple to Venus. Over the place where our Savior rose from the dead they placed a statue of Jupiter. This was done by order of the Emperor Hadrian, who thought, says Paulinus, "that the root and foundation of the church would be destroyed if idols were worshipped in those places where Christ was born in order to suffer."

In consequence at the time of St. Helen's search there was no mark or tradition even among the Christians to show the whereabouts of the cross. She consulted many persons as to its probable locality and was credibly informed that if she found the sepulchre she would likewise find the instruments of punishment. It was the Jewish custom to dig a large hole near the place where the malefactor was buried and to throw into it all the implements of his execution—these being unclean.

By order of the saint, the heathen temple and statues were destroyed and the rubbish removed. An army of workmen was engaged, and after digging to a great depth the holy sepulchre was discovered, and near it the three crosses which had lain there nearly three centuries. This occurred on May 3, 326. But a difficulty still existed. Three crosses were discovered, and although the title "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews," lay near, it was found separate from the crosses, and the mark of the nails which had affixed it was not considered sufficient proof. At that time a lady belonging to one of the principal families of Jerusalem lay dying in that city. The holy bishop, Macarius, suggested that the three crosses be carried to her house, not doubting but God would discover which was the cross they sought for. After earnest prayer he applied the crosses in succession to the patient. The first two produced no effect, but on application of the third she was immediately restored to health.

St. Helen was overjoyed at having found the object of her search. "She adored," says St. Ambrose, "not the wood, but the King. Him who hung on the wood. She burned with an earnest desire of touching the remedy of immortality." The pious empress at once ordered the erection of a beautiful church on the spot where the cross was discovered, which was called the Basilica of the Holy Cross. Its chief treasure was the large piece of the cross which St. Helen gave to the care of St. Macarius and his successors. Another part of the cross was given to her son at Constantinople, while the third the saint took to Rome. St. Helen began the erection of the Church of the Holy Cross in Jerusalem over the relic but died before its completion.—San Francisco Monitor.

GAELIC POETRY.

EIRE, O EIRE!

(Mac Héil, ó Shacsbheuria Uí Mhordha).

Mar an naoimh-theine iasta i g-Cill-dara Laighin
Gan méchadh tré bliadhaintibh de dhoimionn ghéar ghorg.
Tá an croidhne sin bhidheann lán-sionta dr mar an t-olghean,
A's nach g-comhnuidheann 'nua dhiaigh sin ur fulgheall bróin no lorg.
Eire, O Eire! mar sádd tá go mór
Do splorad ag briseadh tré dhuibhiona do dheor.

Tá na righeachta d' éis cíasnadh ó árd-chrioch a reim,
Agus neulta na h-oidhche ag teacht ar a g-cail;
Tá Eire mar ghrein mhaidne 'g eirighe i g-ceim,
S ni bhéidh aon t-slám d'á géar-bhruid go goirid le faghail,
Eire, O Eire! tá le cliantaibh faoi sgáth,
Nuair eulóchas a g-cló-san béidh do chaithréim faoi bhláth.

B'dheann an fhe 'san n-geimhreadh 'nua codladh 'san g-ere,
Gan múgailt le baisteach gan dásacht le sion,
Go n-éirighidh 'nua h-árd-bhlath le gaéthith an earraidh,
D'fhaghall ó théagar na h-árd-gréine fasgadh a's dion.
Eire, O Eire! tá do gheimhreadh faoi shuan,
A's an dóith a mhair beo thrid béidh blathmhar go buan.

IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

How to Form Councils.

First let a meeting be held of those desirous of affiliating with the Irish National Alliance. If not already an organized body, let them proceed to organize themselves under any name that may be desired, and elect a President, Treasurer and Secretary. The initiation fee of $1.00 per member must be paid in advance, and 50 cents per head at the end of each three months thereafter. Of the moneys so received hall rent and stationery shall be deducted, and of the balance 25 per cent shall be retained by the Council and 75 per cent shall be remitted to the National Treasurer, P. V. Fitzpatrick, No. 154 Twenty-second street, Chicago. Having complied with these conditions, application for a charter should be made to the National Secretary, C. O'Connor McLoughlin, No. 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, New York, who, on information that the Treasurer has received the required remittance, will forward charter in due course. The name and full address of the President of Council at least should be forwarded to the National Secretary. Constitutions are now ready for distribution.

Something Interesting to Every Family.

It is a fact well known to economists that more money is squandered in taking bread in a year than would pay half the rent. When you count up the cost of flour and its waste, fuel and other ingredients, families will soon discover that it is losing money. Families of workingmen will find it much cheaper to go to their grocer and buy Bremner's "Eureka" Bread. This bread is made from the very best Minnesota flour and pure milk from his own farm. Special attention is given to the bread ordinance, and every loaf has its full weight, and at the cost of five cents per loaf.

An Old Nurse for Children

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

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15 Days in Yellowstone Park.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company desires to call attention to a very completely arranged tour through the Wonderland of America, under the management of the well-known tourist manager, Mr. J. J. Grafton. The party will leave Chicago on Tuesday evening, July 21, by electric-lighted train with dining-car, to be absent three weeks. The petrified forest and many other attractive features of the park will be included in the itinerary, that the traveler, going through the ordinary way, does not see. A party will also leave Chicago for Alaska via Yellowstone Park, the same date.

For full particulars, address George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Harvest Excursions.

On August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29, and October 6, 20, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. and most of the eastern railroads will sell Excursion tickets at very low rates to the farm lands and principal cities of the West Northwest and Southwest. Take this opportunity to go and see the splendid crops that Nebraska, Northern Kansas and other western sections have produced this year. See that your ticket reads via Burlington Route. Send for a pamphlet (no charge) about western farm lands to P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

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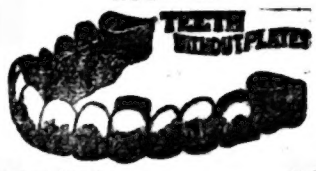

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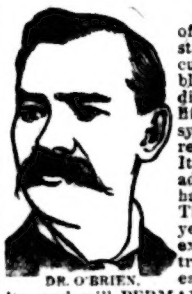

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ESTATE OF JOHN GURY, DECEASED—All persons having claims against the estate of John Gury, deceased, are hereby notified and required to attend and present such claims to the [illegible] court of Cook County, Illinois, for the purpose of having the same adjusted at the [illegible] to be held at the Probate [illegible] in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of October A. D. 1896. [illegible]
Dated [illegible] 1896.
NORA GURY, Executor.
P. B. FLANAGAN, [illegible]

ESTATE OF [illegible] DECEASED—All persons having claims against the estate of [illegible] deceased are hereby notified and required to attend and present such claims to the [illegible] court of Cook County, Illinois, for the purpose of having the same adjusted at the [illegible] to be held at the Probate [illegible] in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of October A. D. 1896. [illegible]
Dated [illegible] 1896.
[illegible], Executor.
P. B. FLANAGAN, [illegible]

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